

**Hawaiian Gazette.**

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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MACHINERY OF EVERY DESCRIP-  
tion made to order**ON LAND MATTERS****Official Letters Between Wash-  
ington and Hawaii.****SOME QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS**Text of the Correspondence Heretofore  
Had on Vacancies, Appointments,  
Land Patents, Etc.The following is a part of the corre-  
spondence between the Hawaiian Gov-  
ernment and the Executive in Wash-  
ington on the subject of the sale of  
public lands.The Hawaiian Government, after the  
act of annexation was passed, and on  
August 6, 1898, requested the Execu-  
tive in Washington to answer the fol-  
lowing questions:

## QUESTIONS.

1. Should not vacancies occurring in  
the offices of Hawaiian Government of-  
ficials, by expiration of term, death or  
resignation, be filled by appointment,  
as provided by the laws of Hawaii?The manner of appointment of such  
officers and their term of office is pro-  
vided by law. As a rule, officers in  
each bureau are appointed by the head  
of the bureau, with the approval of  
the head of the Department. The heads  
of bureaus are appointed by the heads  
of Departments, with the approval of  
the President. The President, with the  
approval of the Senate, appoints the  
members of the Cabinet, the Judges of  
the Supreme and Circuit Courts and  
Auditor General; also members of the  
Board of Health, Board of Education,  
Board of Immigration, Board of Prison  
Inspectors, and any other boards of  
a like character, and the District Mag-  
istrates. (Article 26 Constitution.)Should a District Magistrate, a police  
officer, a jailer, or any other subor-  
dinate officer die or resign, should not  
the vacancy be filled by appointment  
under the laws of Hawaii?2. What shall Mr. Dole's title be?  
Should he not continue to sign as  
President of the Republic of Hawaii?3. Should not President Dole continue  
to execute land patents and deeds in  
the ordinary dealing with Govern-  
ment lands under the Hawaiian land  
laws?4. Should not prosecutions be en-  
tered and processes of court be issued  
in the name of the "Republic of Ha-  
waii," as provided by the Hawaiian  
Constitution and laws? (Constitution,  
Article 92, Section 3.)A reply to these questions was sent  
on September 6 to the Hawaiian Gov-  
ernment by Mr. H. M. Sewall. It is as  
follows:

Special Agency of the United States.

Honolulu, Sept. 5, 1898.

Hon. Henry E. Cooper, Minister of  
Foreign Affairs, Honolulu.—Sir: Re-  
ferring to the interrogatories propo-  
unded by your Government and  
transmitted by me to Washington, I  
have the honor to inform you that I am  
in receipt of a telegraphic reply from  
the Secretary of State replying to the  
same, from which, for your informa-  
tion, I beg to quote as follows:"Vacancies in appointive offices will,  
as a rule, be filled as heretofore, but an  
oath of allegiance to the United States  
will be required."Resolution provides that land laws  
of the United States shall not apply  
to public lands in Hawaii, AND THAT  
MUNICIPAL LEGISLATION OF HA-  
WAII GENERALLY SHALL REMAIN  
IN FORCE."Mr. Dole may, for the time being,  
sign as President of the Republic of  
Hawaii, and processes may run as  
heretofore. The use of the word Re-  
public does not necessarily imply in-  
dependence."Particular questions will be decid-  
ed as they arise."I have the honor to be, sir, your obedi-  
ent servant,

HAROLD M. SEWALL,

Special Agent of the United States.

From this time the Government, un-  
der these instructions, proceeded to  
deal with lands as it had hitherto done,  
until the Assistant Secretary of State  
addressed a communication to this  
Government, calling its attention to  
the protests of the "squatters" upon  
lands in Hawaii, against the sale of  
Government lands, but this letter in no  
way defined the position of the Ex-  
ecutive in Washington upon the mat-  
ter of selling public lands. To this  
letter a reply was sent, dated Septem-  
ber 1, 1899, defining the position of  
this Government. [This letter could  
not have reached Washington city be-  
fore the 13th of September.] On the  
11th of September the Executive order  
was issued, forbidding the sale of  
lands.

The letter of the Attorney General

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## FOREIGN OFFICE NOTICE.

Under instructions of the Department of State, Washington,  
D. C., dated Sept. 13th, 1899, the following Executive Order is  
published for the information of whom it may concern.E. A. MOTT-SMITH,  
Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Department of Foreign Affairs, Sept. 28th, 1899.

By the President of the United States of America.

## EXECUTIVE ORDER.

The President of the United States hereby directs that all  
proceedings taken or pending for the sale or disposition of the  
public lands in the Hawaiian Islands shall be discontinued; and  
that if any sales or agreements for sale of said public lands have  
been made since the adoption of the Resolution of Annexation, the  
purchasers shall be notified that the same are null and void and any  
consideration paid to the local authorities on account thereof shall  
be refunded.(Seal) In witness whereof, I have caused the seal of the  
United States to be hereunto affixed.  
Washington, September 11, 1899.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

By the President:

ALVEY A. ADEE.

Acting Secretary of State.

to the President, on which this order  
was made, was based on a letter of  
inquiry sent to the President by the  
Acting Secretary of the Interior, dated  
August 24, 1899, and was referred by  
the President to the Attorney Gener-  
al.The letter of September 1 of this  
year from the Hawaiian Government,  
explaining its action, was, therefore,  
not received before the Executive or-  
der, which is published today, was  
made, or before the Attorney General  
had written his opinion.The letter of September 1, 1899, is as  
follows:

Honolulu, Sept. 1, 1899.

Sir: I am requested by the Presi-  
dent to acknowledge receipt of your  
letter of August 4th, referring to a  
protest of certain persons in Hawaii  
against a contemplated opening of a  
tract of public land for settlement,  
with a copy of such protest, and to say  
that under instructions from the Sec-  
retary of State, dated September 5,  
1898, this Government has continued  
the operation of its land laws, as be-  
fore, as is shown in detail in Appendix  
"B" enclosed herewith, which does  
not, however, include ordinary leases.The instruction referred to was in  
answer to the following question:"Should not President Dole continue  
to execute land patents and deeds in  
the ordinary dealing with Government  
lands under the Hawaiian land laws?"

The reply is as follows:

"Resolution provides that land laws  
of the United States shall not apply  
to public lands in Hawaii, and that mu-  
nicipal legislation of Hawaii generally  
shall remain in force. Mr. Dole may  
for time being sign as President of the  
Republic of Hawaii."A copy of all the questions asked at  
that time (August 6, 1898,) and the  
answers thereto is enclosed herewith  
as Appendix "A."It is felt that the above instructions  
were of important value to the inter-  
ests of this country, as the cessation  
of all land transfers by the Govern-  
ment would have caused great distress  
and pecuniary loss to many private in-  
dividuals and to a few corporations,  
and have brought the Government pol-  
icy of settling individuals on small  
holdings to a full stop.By reference to Appendix "B" it will  
be found that out of the total of 149  
transfers there are but 12 cash sales,  
most of which were made to sugar  
corporations. All of the rest, except  
an exchange for road purposes, were  
made to small holders, most of whom  
were living or intending to live on the  
lands so transferred, and all for a part  
consideration of improvement or resi-  
dence or both.It is hardly necessary to call your  
attention to the serious embarrass-  
ment which all of these parties would  
suffer should it be decided that all of  
the instruments by which they hold  
their lands are unauthorized.While the Government has no doubt  
of its authority for the transfers men-  
tioned, and for generally executing the  
land legislation of Hawaii, it has put  
off the sales protested against until  
the 4th of November next, in order to  
give time for an expression from  
Washington before finally acting upon  
the matter.I have the honor to be, sir, your obedi-  
ent servant.

E. A. MOTT-SMITH,

Minister of Foreign Affairs.

As bearing on the question the pro-  
clamation of the President, issued on  
the day of actual annexation, is  
again published:

## PROCLAMATION.

August 12, 1898.

To the Government and the People of  
the Hawaiian Islands:By the terms of the Joint Resolution  
by which the cession of the Hawaiian  
Islands and their dependencies to the  
United States is concluded, it is provid-  
ed that until Congress shall provide for  
the Government of Hawaii, "all the  
civil, judicial and military powers ex-  
ercised by the officers of the existing  
Government" are to be vested in such  
person or persons, and to be exercised  
in such manner as the President of the  
United States shall direct. In the  
exercise of the power thus conferred  
upon him by the Joint Resolution the  
President hereby directs that the civil,judicial and military powers in ques-  
tion shall be exercised by the officers  
of the Republic of Hawaii, as it exist-  
ed just prior to the transfer of sov-  
ereignty, subject to his power to remove  
such officers and to fill vacancies. All  
such officers will be required at once  
to take an oath of allegiance to the  
United States, and all the military  
forces will be required to take a sim-  
ilar oath and all bonded officers will be  
required to renew their bonds to the  
Government of the United States.The powers of the Minister of For-  
eign Affairs will, upon the transfer of  
the sovereignty and property of Ha-  
waii to the United States, necessarily  
cease, so far as they relate to the con-  
duct of diplomatic intercourse between  
Hawaii and foreign powers.The municipal legislation of Hawaii,  
except such as was enacted for the  
fulfillment of the treaties between that  
country and foreign nations, and ex-  
cept such as is inconsistent with the  
Constitution of the United States, or  
to any existing treaty of the United  
States, is to remain in force till the  
Congress of the United States shall  
otherwise determine. The existing  
customs relations of Hawaii with the  
United States and with other countries  
are to remain unchanged till Congress  
shall have extended the customs laws  
and regulations of the United States to  
the Islands.Under these various provisions THE  
GOVERNMENT OF THE ISLANDS  
WILL PROCEED WITHOUT INTER-  
RUPTION.HAROLD M. SEWALL,  
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister  
Plenipotentiary of the United  
States of America.

Honolulu, H. I., Aug. 12, 1898.

## HAS SHIPS ENOUGH.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Secretary  
Root received information today which  
gives assurance that enough ships can  
be secured to land all the troops in Ma-  
nila by Christmas. Telegrams from  
San Francisco announce that the  
quartermaster has options there on  
vessels which will take the place of  
those being repaired on the Atlantic  
coast. It is still believed that the  
Thomas will be ready to sail on Octo-  
ber 15, while it is possible to complete  
the Logan by November 1. The com-  
pletion of the Meade is hopeless.

## AT THE EXPOSITION SITE.

PARIS, Sept. 20.—President Loubet  
visited the site of the Exposition of  
1900 today and urged the directors of  
the works to exert themselves to the  
utmost to show the world in 1900 that  
France is still a strong, laborious,  
united nation, whose generous soul is  
filled with the sense of her mission of  
progress and peace, and that she had  
not been affected by feeling quarrels.

## MONTIJO ON TRIAL.

MADRID, Sept. 20.—The trial of Ad-  
miral Montijo, former chief in com-  
mand of Spain's naval forces in the  
Philippines, who surrendered to Ad-  
miral Dewey after the destruction of  
the Spanish fleet, in the battle of Cav-  
ite, has begun. The prosecution de-  
mands a sentence of imprisonment for  
life, with dismissal from the service.

## DELAYED BY RAINSTORM.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The War  
Department has received the follow-  
ing dispatch:"MANILA, Sept. 20.—Adjutant Gen-  
eral, Washington: Typhoon prevailing.  
Rainfall for twenty-four hours, 8 2-10  
inches; last twenty-four hours, 6 3-10  
inches. It delays shipment of volun-  
teers. Iowa will probably sail to-  
morrow. Tennessee are detained in  
the south by the storm."

## PRESIDENT DIAZ.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 20.—Pres-  
ident Diaz yesterday afternoon asked  
Congress for twenty days' leave of ab-  
sence to go to Chicago, and proposed  
Ygnacio Mariscal, Secretary of For-  
eign Relations, as substitute President  
during his absence.**DURRANT'S CASE****Strange Admissions Made by a  
Chicago Clergyman.****SAW DURRANT LEAVE CHURCH**Did Not Appear at Trial Because he  
Thought Prosecution's Case  
Was Strong Enough.CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—A special to the  
Tribune from Indianapolis says:The Rev. J. Cumming Smith, pastor  
of the Tabernacle Presbyterian Church,  
a fashionable congregation of this city,  
for the first time makes an admission  
which leaves practically no doubt as to  
the guilt of Theodore Durrant, whose  
murder of two young women shocked  
the Pacific Coast a few years ago. The  
Rev. Mr. Smith was one of the leading  
preachers of San Francisco at the time  
the medical student committed the  
crime in the church. He says Durrant  
had been a member of his congrega-  
tion, in whose building the murders oc-  
curred. Mr. Smith was interested in  
the student and enjoyed his confidence.  
When Durrant was arrested for his  
crimes he immediately sent for Mr.  
Smith, and this gentleman not only  
condoled with him then, but continued  
his visits till Durrant paid the death  
penalty."I chanced to be passing the church  
in which the murders were committed  
at the hour which the police after-  
wards fixed upon as the time when one  
of those poor girls was killed," said  
Mr. Smith, in speaking of the affair to-  
day. "I saw Durrant hastily slip out  
of a side door of the church, and as  
he passed me and recognized me, a  
look I can scarcely describe was on his  
face. It was fearful. I never men-  
tioned this scene, for I thought the po-  
lice had a sufficiently strong case  
against the young man, and this is the  
first time I have ever told any one of  
it."Mr. Smith says he called on Durrant  
within an hour after he was con-  
demned, expecting to find the student  
preparing. Instead, Durrant coolly  
went over the argument of the prose-  
cuting attorney and pointed out to the  
minister where the attorney's argu-  
ment was strong and where it was  
weak. He showed that the attorney  
might have turned one bit of evidence  
to better advantage and where he over-  
did other parts.

## A COAL Famine.

Shortage of Black Diamonds in  
the Local Market.A coal famine is imminent in Hono-  
lulu unless the local dealers can draw  
on the United States Government sup-  
ply here. All of them are now short  
and there is no coal now due from  
Newcastle.A member of a prominent coal firm  
said yesterday that the cause of the  
shortage was due wholly to the great  
increase in demand and that the supply  
had in fact been heavier than usual.  
This demand is mostly from the new  
plantations where pumping is being  
done. The United States Government  
has also made several heavy purchases  
in the last few months from local deal-  
ers.

## Reminiscence of the Lampson.

Captain Peterson of the bark Mc-  
Near, which arrived in port a few days  
ago, was master of the ill-fated bark  
Lady Lampson, which was wrecked  
off Palmyra Island on January 16, 1893.The Lady Lampson was bound for this  
port with a load of coal from Newcas-  
tle. When the vessel was wrecked  
Captain Peterson, his wife and five of  
the crew took to one boat and the mate  
with the remaining five of the crew  
took to another. The Captain's boat  
reached Honolulu after being seven-  
teen days out, the crew suffering ter-  
ribly, being for days on a water sup-  
ply which was barely enough to sus-  
tain life. They also ran out of provi-  
sions before reaching port. The other  
boat was overhauled by a passing ves-  
sel on its way to San Francisco, no  
lives being lost.

## A Home Wedding

At 8 o'clock last evening William H.  
Gill and Miss Edith Lycett were united  
in marriage at the home of the bride's  
parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Lycett, on  
Kinan street, Rev. Father Valentin of-  
ficiating. The guests were the nearest  
relatives and a few of the most inti-  
mate friends of the bride and bride-  
groom. Many appropriate gifts were  
received and the company was most  
hospitably entertained.The bride is an excellent young lady  
who has grown up in Honolulu. Mr.  
Gill has for the past three years been  
employed as an engineer on the Oahu  
Railway, and stands high in the com-  
munity.

## Supreme Court

In the Supreme Court yesterday the  
case of Republic of Hawaii vs. C.  
Awai, on exceptions from the Circuit  
Court of the Fifth Circuit, was argued  
and submitted, as was also the civilcase of D. Hale vs. W. E. Malkal, on  
exceptions from the Circuit Court of  
the Second Circuit.In the equity suit entitled John D.  
Parle vs. Antonio Fernandes, a bill  
for specific performance, a suggestion  
of the death of Antonio Fernandes has  
been filed together with an authoriza-  
tion of the widow and temporary ad-  
ministrator to the defendant's attor-  
ney to continue the suit and press it  
to determination.

## A Correction.

To the EDITOR ADVERTISER.

Sir:—Since my conversation with a  
representative of your paper in re  
yacht "Norma" and the offering of  
liquor to the officers there on guard,  
I have ascertained that such liquor  
was not offered them by the lady  
aboard such yacht, but by one of the  
stewards of the same, and wish to pub-  
licly correct my former statement made  
to your representative, in which I  
charged the lady with what the stew-  
ard had really done.

Yours truly,

A. M. BROWN.

Marshal, Republic of Hawaii.

## Hawaiian Coffees.

Otis, McAllister & Co.'s latest coffee  
circular has the following on Hawai-  
ian coffees: "Very little business has  
been done since our last report; deal-  
ers do not seem to have exhausted  
their previous purchases. It is impos-  
sible to say how long this stagnation  
will continue, but we think the demand  
must soon revive for business in all  
grades of Central Americans has been  
exceedingly active recently. Stocks in  
first hands today is 1,488 bags. Sales:  
57 bags extra fancy large bean, 18½c;  
36 bags fancy, 17c; 15 bags fancy Pea-  
berry, 16c; 9 bags good Peaberry, 14c."

## Verdict of Coroner's Jury.

The Coroner's Jury empaneled to en-  
quire into the death of the woman  
Emma Bailey, recorded a verdict that  
"Deceased came by her death through  
falling down stairs while under the in-  
fluence of drink." W. H. Richards, W.  
C. Lounsbury and Dr. N. B. Emerson  
were the only witnesses examined.

## La Paloma.

The yacht La Paloma was hauled  
out on the ways yesterday and will be  
given a general overhauling. She seem-  
ed to be in excellent condition, and will  
be ready to start on the harbor streaks, and will need  
some re-calking.

## Circuit Court

In the matter of the guardianship of  
Mary E. Kaleliali, a minor, Judge  
Stanley has ordered that letters of  
guardianship be issued to the mother,  
under a bond of \$200, which has been  
filed.

## CANADIANS FOR AFRICA.

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 20.—Colonel  
Hughes of Lindsay has undertaken to  
raise a regiment of Canadians for ser-  
vice in the Transvaal should war  
break out. In a letter to the press he  
says the Hon. Israel Tarte, Minister of  
Public Works, has promised to raise a  
proportionate number of men among  
his countrymen in Quebec. The  
Twelfth York Rangers, raised in the  
neighborhood of Toronto, have asked  
to be sent to South Africa.DURBAN, Natal, Sept. 20.—The  
First battalion of the Manchester Re-  
giment has arrived here on the steamer  
Goth and immediately proceeded to  
Pietermaritzburg.

## THE TROUBLE OVER RITUALISM.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The Queen has  
been dragged in to the church fight.  
She is quoted as saying to a clergy-  
man regarding the Archbishop's deci-  
sion: "Surely if incense is illegal  
now, it must have been so fifty years  
ago. Why did they not discover it  
sooner?" This enunciation by the  
head of the church delights the ritual-  
ists.

## THE STEAMER BADGER.

SAN DIEGO, Sept. 20.—The United  
States steamship Badger arrived here  
at 10 o'clock this morning and came  
into the harbor to take on the San  
Diego and Los Angeles naval reserves.  
She will sail south for an 8-day cruise  
with them this afternoon.

## ANOTHER RELIC OF ANDREE.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Sept. 20.—  
The Afterbladot today received a tele-  
gram from the master of the Norwe-  
gian cutter Martha Larsenak saying  
that he had found on September 9, on  
the north coast of King Charles Is-  
land, an anchor and a buoy marked  
"Andree Polar Expedition."

## WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—Yesterday Pro-  
fessor Fleming received a wireless  
message from Boulogne in record time.  
The message was delivered by tele-  
phone to his hotel within three min-  
utes of its dispatch from Boulogne. A  
cable message from Boulogne to Dover  
generally takes about an hour.



## WILL NOT YIELD

Boers are Determined on Armed Resistance.

### THE SITUATION IS MOST GRAVE

Plan to Seize Strategic Points—Await Rain to Begin Hostilities—Elaborate Preparations for War.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—Great Britain's relations with the Transvaal remain unchanged, and so far as the former is concerned, the situation is not likely to take on a new phase until after Friday's Cabinet Council. Whether or not the Boers will be content to wait that long without ending the suspense with hostilities depends on circumstances.

The Morning Post contains a dispatch from Pietermaritzburg, Natal, dated September 19, saying: "I have never known the situation to be graver. The Boers only wait two days' rain on the veldt before beginning hostilities. They are determined on war, consider that they can expect nothing else after the last dispatch and are prepared to face the consequences."

The correspondent then describes in detail the Boers' elaborate border preparations, which appear more thorough and formidable than heretofore believed. He says the Orange Free State officers at Pretoria have devised a combined plan of action, which, he adds, includes the seizing of Majuba, Laings Neck and Newcastle, Natal, the moment the ultimatum arrives.

Continuing, the correspondent asserts that the Portuguese officials at Rissano-Garcia have arrested some Boer officials on the charge of constructing a laager in Portuguese territory.

The Ultimatum Council, as the result of meetings held at Pietermaritzburg and Johannesburg, has decided to address a communication to the British High Commissioner, Sir Alfred Milner, urging the Imperial Government to break off negotiations with the Transvaal.

The reasons for this action are that "the severe distress prevailing may compel the remaining Uitlanders to accept any compromise offered; that loyal British subjects are becoming discontented, and that great unrest exists among the natives."

PRETORIA, Sept. 17.—The reply of the Government of the South African Republic to the latest dispatch, dated September 12, of the British Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, after acknowledging the receipt of the British note, proceeds in part as follows:

"The Government deeply regrets the withdrawal, as the Government understands it, of the invitation contained in the British dispatch of August 23, and the substitution in place thereof of an entirely new proposal.

"The proposals, now fallen through, contained in the Transvaal dispatch of August 19 and August 21, were elicited from this Government by suggestions made by the British diplomatic agent in Pretoria, Conyngham Greene, to the Transvaal State Secretary, F. W. Reitz, suggestions which this Government acted upon in good faith and after specially ascertaining whether they would be likely to prove acceptable to the British Government. This Government had by no means an intention to raise again needlessly the question of its political status, but acted with the sole object of endeavoring, by the aid of the local British agent, to put an end to the strained condition of affairs.

"This was done in the shape of a proposal which this Government deems both as regards its spirit and form to be so worded as, relying upon intimations to this Government, would satisfy her majesty's Government. This Government saw a difficulty as to the acceptance of these proposals by the people and Legislature of the Transvaal, and also contemplated possible dangers connected therewith, but risked them on account of a sincere desire to secure peace and because assured by Mr. Chamberlain that such proposals would not be deemed a refusal of his proposals but would be settled on their merits.

"As regards the Joint Commission, the Transvaal adheres to the acceptance of the invitation thereto given by Her Majesty's Government, and cannot understand why such commission, which before was deemed necessary to explain the complicated details of the 7-year law, should now be deemed unnecessary, and why it should now, without much inquiry, be thought possible to declare this law inadequate.

"Further, there must be a misapprehension if it be assumed that this Government was prepared to lay proposals for a five years franchise and a quarter representation of the new population before the Volksraad for unconditional acceptance. As to the language, this Government never made any offer such as is referred to, con-

sidering, as it did, such a measure both unnecessary and undesirable. "The proposed conference, as opposed to the joint commission of inquiry, this Government is likewise not unwilling to enter upon, but the difficulty is that an acceptance thereof is made dependent upon the acceptance, on the side of the Transvaal, of precedent conditions which this Government does not feel at liberty to submit to the Volksraad, and, moreover, the subjects to be discussed at the conference remain undefined.

"This Government ardently desires and gladly accepts arbitration, as its firm intention is to adhere to the terms of the London convention of 1884."

The dispatch concludes by trusting that the British Government, on reconsideration, may not deem it fit to make more onerous or new proposals, but will "adhere to Great Britain's proposals for a joint commission of inquiry, as previously explained by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Imperial Parliament."

PRETORIA, Sept. 18.—The Volksraad today re-adopted the mining article on the gold law eliminated last year, empowering the Government to confiscate the claims and mines belonging to people convicted of treason or conspiracy against the State, and empowering the Government to order that the mines be worked and if their instruction is disregarded to work them through their own agents. The re-adopted article comes into force immediately.

The Transvaal State Secretary, F. W. Reitz, in the course of an interview today declared that the Government, the Volksraad and the people were unanimous regarding the attitude which the Transvaal has assumed and that there was no foundation whatever for the reports of differences. Mr. Reitz asserted that the Transvaal's decision was arrived at in conjunction with the Orange Free State.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The special dispatches from South Africa confirm the report telegraphed yesterday that the Boers are massing artillery in positions commanding Laings Neck. Small Boer detachments occupy positions above Buffalo river.

The members of the Afrikaner Bond in Cape Town intend to convene the Bund in congress to consider the situation.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—Mr. Chamberlain came to London from Birmingham yesterday afternoon and spent the evening at the Colonial Office. While there he received a dispatch from Lord Salisbury, who is at Hatfield House, and sent a special messenger. There has been a lively interchange of dispatches between the Foreign, War and Colonial offices, but no summons has yet been issued for a Cabinet Council.

Long dispatches were sent last evening to the Viceroy of India, Lord Curzon, and the British High Commissioner in South Africa, Sir Alfred Milner. General Sir Garnet Wolseley, marshal and commander in chief, returned to London yesterday and immediately repaired to the War Office, where he remained busily employed the greater part of the day.

War risks on consignments to the Transvaal were quoted at a premium of 50 per cent yesterday, and all the markets were very sensitive and excited.

The Daily Chronicle points out this morning that the Orange Free State would probably better serve the Transvaal by remaining neutral than by active assistance, because the easiest route for marching troops to Johannesburg and Pretoria lies between the Orange river and the Vaal.

The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says: "It is reported here that Conyngham Greene, the British diplomatic agent at Pretoria, fears that an attempt will be made to dynamite the British agency."

The Daily Telegraph publishes a communication from a military correspondent, who, in discussing the effect of the Free State throwing its lot with the Transvaal, says: "In the event of war this will greatly increase our difficulties and will lengthen the duration of the campaign, but the work will be accomplished, and the Union Jack will float over consolidated South Africa between Zambesi and the Cape."

"The principal danger which besets the British position is a sudden outbreak of hostilities, enabling the Boers to score a few minor successes, which would bring down upon us every Dutchman in South Africa and probably the statement that the Boers are sending compressed forage to the border seems to signify that they will not wait for new grass, but are preparing for an immediate advance.

"For this we certainly are not yet prepared. It is doubtful if the few troops and volunteers now in Natal could even maintain the defensive. The Cape frontier from Mafeking to Kimberley, including the diamond fields, is practically defenseless, and a combined attack by the Orange Free State and the Transvaal might result in disaster and the retreat of our forces toward Durban, leaving the border towns in the hands of the enemy. Small wonder is it that these towns are alarmed. The movement of British troops into Natal has not begun a moment too soon."

#### PRECIOUS BABIES.

Mother's comfort. Father's delight. God's dearest earthly gift to man. What a happy sight; the healthy, robust vigorous, rollicking, always the same baby. What a sad sight; the puny, blue and pale, restless, crying baby. Nine out of ten times the child is troubled with worms. It shows it in convulsions, spasms, colic and ten times out of ten Kickapoo Indian Worm Killer will drive out the pesky life-eating worms. It is nature's remedy, and as the healthy child is the natural child it must make the sickly child healthy. The Indians living close to nature, discovered the remedy. For centuries they used it to make their babies rugged, powerful fearless. What it has done for the child of the forest, it will do for the child of the civilized. That is what it has been doing for years. You can get it of your druggist for 25 cents. Be sure and get the genuine. The child's life is too precious to trifle with worthless substitutes. Hobron Drug Co., agents for the Kickapoo Indian Remedies.

## BOARD OF HEALTH

Sailing Vessels Will Continue to be Examined for Smallpox.

### TRUSTEES FOR HILO HOSPITAL

Petition from Chinese Owners of Piggens—Various Changes in Government Physicians.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday there were present President H. E. Cooper and members, E. C. Winston, Dr. Kellipio, Drs. Wood, Emerson, Day and Agent Reynolds.

Dr. Wood called attention to a Consular note on the Australia's bill of health which reported a case of smallpox having broken out at the Presidio among the men of the Thirty-first Regiment and that the entire regiment had been removed to Angel Island and put into quarantine. He had carefully examined all the steamer people on the Australia, but as the bill of health showed there was no smallpox in the city of San Francisco he had not thought it necessary to order them to report for further examination. It would be necessary, however, to watch vessels from the Coast very carefully. The Doctor also called attention to the fact that steamers from Australian ports brought no bills of health from the Hawaiian Consuls at the different ports. A motion that such be required hereafter was passed.

Dr. Emerson reported that he had boarded the bark McNear from Laysan Island on Tuesday and examined the thirty people on board.

President Cooper read a communication from Consul General Haywood addressed to Minister Mott-Smith inquiring by what right or authority a charge of \$20 each for boarding eight sailing vessels by the port physician was made.

It was the opinion of the Board that present conditions in this relation should not be disturbed, owing to the danger of the introduction of smallpox by sailing vessels, many of which were liable to come down in less than fourteen days, the period of incubation.

President Cooper said the matter of appointing trustees for the Hilo hospital was important, as more bills were coming in than there was money to pay. Sheriff Andrews, J. T. Moir and Rev. J. A. Cruzan were appointed on motion carried unanimously.

With regard to the Malulani hospital Mr. Cooper said it had become practically a plantation hospital. He was in communication with Mr. Lowrie and Mr. Wells in regard to the plantations taking the entire management of the hospital and hoped to be able to report at the next meeting some definite arrangement.

Reports from the slaughter houses and from examinations of cattle made for tuberculosis were received and filed.

A report was read from the Food Commissioner in relation to his examination of a can of soup which contained lead in appreciable quantities, due to being soldered on the inside, the solder used containing 91 per cent of lead. On motion Mr. Shorey was authorized to purchase a quantity of canned soups in the open market and carry on further investigations in this line.

The regular report of the treasurer of the Kapiolani Maternity Home was received and filed.

The application of Dr. R. H. Diagne for a license to practice medicine was approved and the usual recommendation made to the Minister of the Interior.

A petition from a number of Chinese owners of piggens in Waikiki through Lawyers Cathcart, Parke and Davidson, was read, and on motion it was resolved that the attorneys be given a hearing on next Wednesday. The Chinese offer to obey any regulations of the Board and do anything required if they are only allowed to keep on raising pigs.

Dr. McMillan's resignation as Government physician of Kau was accepted and Dr. Thompson appointed in his place.

Dr. Allen was made permanent physician at Napoopo, in place of Dr. Lindsay, who has overstayed his leave of absence more than a year.

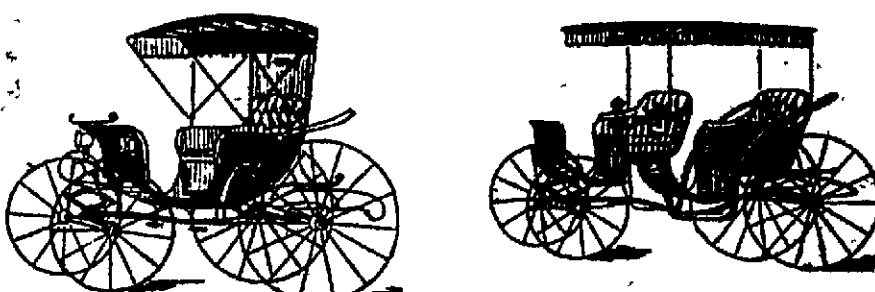
Deputy Sheriff C. A. Lindsay was made an agent of the Board of Health in relation to the Hilo abattoir was read but no action was taken, pending further investigations.

Robert McBryde was appointed an agent of the Board of Health for Oahu and Keauhou and the resignation of H. R. Hitchcock as an agent was accepted.

#### SECRET DOCUMENTS STOLEN

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The Berlin correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "The strong box of the Second Artillery Brigade at Wurtzburg was forced in the absence of the regimental staff at the maneuvers, and the secret mobilization documents were stolen. A deserter named Schloesser is suspected but no action was taken, pending further investigations."

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From whatsoever cause arising.

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The Alliance Assurance Co., of London.







**Hawaiian Gazette.**  
SEMI-WEEKLY.  
INSURED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS  
W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.  
FRIDAY.....SEPTEMBER 29, 1899.  
DREYFUS SET FREE.

The conviction and pardon of Dreyfus has the ear mark of a pre-arranged plan. It was designed as a simple method of getting the nation out of a bad scrape. Dreyfus no longer in prison will fail to excite sympathy, and the French people will resort to other means of amusing themselves. The French character demands something spectacular, and Dreyfus living in a comfortable home does not present it. At the same time, some of his friends, and some of the radicals will insist on a re-examination of the case, and if that is not done will pursue the accusing generals, who have persecuted him. Zola is not the man to permit peace to exist. But considering the hostile attitude of France to Germany, there will be a strong disposition not to impair the reputation of the army, as it now stands confronting Germany. Perhaps the foreigners who coldly look at French affairs will agree that practically, the French Government has done the best that could be done under the circumstances. Government itself, the administration of its affairs, involves perpetual compromises. Revolutions are the fruits of a failure to make concessions. "Justice is the key note of the world, and all else is ever out of tune." But who shall decide what justice is? The majority of the French people declare that justice requires the punishment of Dreyfus. The minority declare that he is innocent. If the minority have their own way, then government by the majority utterly fails. But justice itself is impersonal, higher and stronger than the sentiment of the hour, and gradually brings majorities and minorities together. Dreyfus is safe before the world.

**THE "DESCENDANTS."**

The views expressed in the Advertiser, several days ago, regarding the condition of missionary work in these Islands, seem to have been misunderstood by some of its readers. The Advertiser carefully confined its discussion to the facts presented in the report of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association. It asked what do these facts mean? What do we, or should we, learn from them? There are numerous facts, not stated in the report, which have an important bearing on missionary work here. They were not cited because they were not included in the report. The Advertiser attempted to draw the line between the constant and admirable charity shown by all good people in all places towards their neighbors, and the distinct and exclusive work of the paid agent or missionary. It simply called the attention of its readers to the fact that, for some reason, the descendants of the early missionaries had, with few exceptions, declined to engage in either foreign or domestic missionary work, although the leaders in such work urgently call for aid in every direction. If the claims of these leaders are correct, there must be something wrong in the spirit of the churches which refuse to supply this demand. But the leaders may not be abreast of the times, and do not detect and realize the modern ideas regarding the place of missions in the world. The laity may be, and should be, capable of taking broader views, in these later days, of their relations to this work than their missionary ancestors did. New views do not involve the decline of moral qualities, or the force of religious obligations. There has been a singularly torpid condition of thought and discussion of the missionary problem here, due to the desire of "not hurting any one's feelings," although this ordinarily commendable sentiment takes no account of the value of truth as an indispensable factor in human progress. It is said by friends of the foreign missionary cause in America, that the reluctance to boldly debate the missionary problem in all its bearings during the last thirty years, is the cause of the insufficient support it is now receiving. The laity instead of being led boldly into instructive study by the active promoters of missions, have been encouraged to avoid investigations, and continue in "the good old ways." So far as these Islands are concerned, the admirable system of public schools furnish a "missionary" work of the highest and most efficient character, and it largely supplants those who are strictly designated as missionaries. But among the fifty thousand or more Asiatic "heathen," as we are in the habit of calling them, the missionary work is, with the exception of Mr. Frank W. Damon and Mrs. Damon, so far as the Chinese are concerned, entirely in the hands of those who are not descendants of the missionaries. Among the Japanese with the excep-

tion of Rev. O. H. Gulick, there is no descendant of the missionaries engaged in exclusive missionary work on the different Islands. Yet the Japanese number nearly 40,000 at present. Among the 15,000 Portuguese, according to this report, there is not a single descendant of the early missionaries exclusively devoted to missionary work although there are contributions of funds for this work, furnished by some of the descendants. Among the natives, while the descendants have contributed to the support of native churches, they have not engaged personally and exclusively in missionary work. The report states (p. 11) that there are "at least fourteen parishes in need of pastors," and on page 16, it declares that much of the work needed to be done cannot be done as volunteer work. It requires exclusive time and attention. The Advertiser makes no charges or complaints or criticisms. It presents the facts as they appear in the report of the Evangelical Association. These facts call for close study and profound consideration. If the present conditions are suitable and acceptable, they should not be changed. There is, however, some reason for the existence of these conditions. They do not exist by chance, for there is no such thing as chance in this world. The Advertiser has suggested that the cause of this decline to enter into exclusive domestic and foreign work, on the part of the descendants, is due to broader, juster and truer views of the relation of the "heathen" to the people of civilized lands, and the claims which the "heathen" have upon them. Whatever these claims are, and whatever the obligations of the Christian nations are, in this respect, it is generally conceded that the claim that the heathen are "perishing" is no longer tenable. This alone creates a revolution in the mutual relations.

**THE HAWAIIAN MOSQUITO.**

Several tourists who have visited these Islands, and others who have not, have exaggerated the ferocity and malice of the Hawaiian mosquitoes. Several eminent citizens of Connecticut have made themselves conspicuous in defaming him. The Hawaiian insect has the virtues and vices of his race. His uses in this world have never been clearly defined owing to the childhood of science, and its failure to solve many curious problems. The mosquito, as the ally of rum, tobacco, and beach combers, came to this Paradise with the mercantile marine, and has proved to be as industrious in these Islands, as he is in other and favored lands. The number of mosquitoes in the United States was not obtained by the census officials of 1890, but conservative estimates put the number in the State of Connecticut alone at many billions. The most thickly settled communities are found near the Connecticut river, where, with the thrifty habits of their neighbors, the early Puritans, they lived sober lives, and constructed their own Commonwealth and left a vigorous posterity. Hartford is renowned for its situation at the head of sloop navigation on the Connecticut, and for placing the day on which shad ascend the river as the leading festival day of the year, although legally Fast day is entitled to the place. But even in Hartford, the mosquito is known and develops all of the energy and perseverance of his Yankee neighbor. Those who have boated and fished from New Haven eastwardly on Long Island Sound to Saybrook point, will testify to the numerous settlements of these insects; many of whom have taken a special course in the students' rooms of Yale College. Even at the grave of Lady Fenwick, the first white woman who died east of the Connecticut river, the sorrowful chant of this insect goes on forever, and there he repeats his creed that "man was made for the mosquito."

Although the mosquito is despised here, he is entitled to justice, and local patriotism will defend him against abusive attack by ignorant foreigners. Those who accept without reservation, the theory that the world was constructed on a wise plan, see in the mission of the mosquito, a method of disciplining the worldly mind, and of preventing this Paradise from becoming over-stocked with earthly pleasures. If the State of Connecticut desires to open an Exposition of animal products, no doubt our local government will send a box of our average mosquitoes to it in order to determine the relative merits of the different breeds.

**A GOOD EXAMPLE**

Living in the Eastern money market, the secretary of the Treasury was on the 23rd instant discussing the interest on Government bonds, due October 1st. There is no law which permits this to be done. But it is the custom of the Government to make such advance payments, when the money market is unfavourably strained. Our local government may see in this a suggestion for the deposit in the banks of the dead capital now hoarded in the Treasury.

**A DARK HORSE.**

The political "masheen" seems to be necessary on the Mainland, for regulating our political institutions. The "dark horse" is equally necessary, in the event of the failure, or the appearance of defects in the popular and prominent political racers. The "masheen" in these Islands is not at present in use, but it is stored under the shed, and those who have the aptitude for running it are ready to take it out at a moment's notice. But there is no provision made for the appearance of a "dark horse" in the matter of the appointment of governor of this Territory. It is not, of course, usual to declare who the dark horse is, as the term itself implies that he is not now known. The Irishman said to the artist, "Paint my portrait, and I want you to paint my valet in it, but paint him in the picture behind a screen so that he can't be seen." Following the Irishman's idea, we may indicate who the dark horse is, but still keep him dark. Rumors and suggestions, lately made, point directly to Col. Sam. Parker as a "dark horse," in the race for the governorship. Who his backers are is not well known. There are other dark horses no doubt in the political stables, well blanketed up to the eyes, and carefully groomed by their respective backers. But the Honorable Sam is certainly the most picturesque animal of this class. If all of the people who have been generously entertained by him were to unite in urging his claims as a candidate for governor, his chances for the appointment would be excellent. If he were to appear as an open candidate for the office and local influence would promote his interests, the Honorable Sam. would gladly establish a continuous line of tables, covered with luau, from Puna, Hawaii, to Niihau, with the line broken only at the inter-island channels. If he were successful in his campaign, he would exercise his financial instincts at once by disbursing the cash hoarded in the Treasury, or distribute it on call loans among the banks. Generosity in dealing with available cash is one of the gifts which he possesses in abundance. As the Advertiser has unbending confidence in President McKinley's ability to deal with the appointment to the office of governor, and has no recommendations to make, it cannot endorse the candidacy of the Honorable Sam. Parker. But if he should at any time proclaim himself in public as a candidate, it is hoped that he will not consider it necessary for his own advancement or success, to describe Mr. Dole as a "coward" and a "traitor." For if he did, many persons, who do not favor Mr. Dole would not hesitate to call the Honorable Sam. a "fool," who did not understand how to play a winning political game. There is this interesting feature of the situation. If the natives were qualified to vote, and the governor was elected and not appointed to office, the Honorable Sam would be elected by a large majority. But in these days the stream of the popular will in communities like those of Hawaii, does not act directly on the over-shot wheel of government, but is transmitted through various kinds of mechanical contrivances, through checks and balances, and the elective power of the people does not exist. In view of the contingencies of the appointment, the Honorable Sam should now spend his leisure moments in the close study of all the profound treatises on government which abound in the library.

**SUSPENDING LAWS.**

The President's order directing the suspension of the registration of vessels under the Hawaiian flag relieves the local government from the pressure of applicants for the registry of foreign vessels. The municipal laws of Hawaii permit and regulate the registration of foreign vessels, and the courts have so decided. The Newlands' resolution provided that the municipal laws should remain in force, until changed by Congress. But the Newlands' resolution also provided that until Congress enacted laws, "the civil, judicial and military power exercised by the officers of the existing government in said islands shall be vested in such person or persons and shall be exercised in such manner as the President of the United States shall direct." The President interprets the words that "the civil, judicial and military power shall be exercised in such manner as the President shall direct," as a grant of authority to him suspend the election and the registry laws. Practically, and for the best government of this Territory, such great and absolute power in a President like McKinley is a wise provision. He will not intentionally abuse it. But the provision is far-reaching. It gives him, if his interpretation is correct, the right to suspend any law of the Territory. If the military commandant should cause a hundred citizens to be shot without cause, the President can order all of the laws which provide for the punishment for murder to be suspended. He can, at his pleasure, reverse the judgments of the courts, in any matter whatsoever. In fact, under this interpretation of the Newlands' Resolution, his will and pleasure is the law of the land. If in a litigation, the Supreme Court should confirm Mr. Desky's title to the land on Pacific Heights, the President under this power to "direct" the judicial officers of the government, could direct the court to make a judgment declaring that Mr. Desky had no title to the land. What can prevent him, excepting his own sense of justice, from directing the civil officers to seize the Kaimuki tract, turn it into a reservation, without compensation to the owners, and then direct the judicial officers to sustain the action of the civil authorities? If he is told that the municipal laws provide for compensation to the owners, he may reply, "I have suspended those laws," and the civil and judicial officers must exercise their powers as I direct. For so the Newlands' resolution says. Of course, the President will not act unjustly in any matter whatsoever, if correctly informed. Under the circumstances he requires ample authority in governing these Islands. He has now suspended several of our municipal laws, with advantage to our interests. But whether the Federal courts would sustain his broad interpretation of the provision giving him the power to "direct" the exercise of the judicial and civil officers here, without any limitations upon his acts, is an interesting question.

There is one curious feature of the situation. The organ of the Special Diplomatic Agent of President McKinley's Administration, complains with incoherent bitterness about the perverse and "un-American" conduct of this local government. It seems to be quite ignorant of the extremely pleasant relations existing between the local and national government, although there are vigorous efforts made to disturb those relations. The officers of the local government have, from time to time, informed the Executive in Washington about the disputed points arising out of the very general, and therefore indefinite terms of the Newlands' resolution. But the Executive in Washington, for more than a year, has been occupied by pressing public affairs, including the many questions connected with the Spanish war, and it has not always duly considered the embarrassing points raised by the President. The orders excluding the Chinese, is an illustration of this. The local government should have had, from the day of annexation, an able lawyer in Washington, who could at quick notice, inform the Executive upon matters relating to our affairs, especially so, when it become only too manifest that the Special Diplomatic Agent of the United States here was not only unfriendly to the local government, but would be pleased to see it embarrassed. However, such an agent was not appointed, and the means of communication, between the two governments has not been altogether satisfactory. The speedy action of Congress in enacting laws for the government of this Territory will end this unsatisfactory situation. If the President has the power to suspend our local laws he has the power to suspend the penal contract labor laws. The denunciations of the Supreme Court by the Special Agent's organ, for its decisions on the Constitutional question, should be now directed against the President because he did not direct the court to hold that the Constitution extended to these Islands. Possibly Counselor Gear is now in Washington asking him to direct the court to review its action, or to insist on his making an order suspending the penal contract labor laws.

**A BOTTOMRY BOND.**

A bottomry bond is an instrument executed by the owner or master of a vessel, by which the vessel, or the vessel and her cargo is pledged for the payment of money, advanced for enabling the master or owner to pay for real and pressing needs, such as repairs, supplies used in the construction of a vessel, or for food and provisions required to maintain the crew, or for the payment of their wages. The lender of the money must see to it that the money is used for these, and no other purposes. The bond cannot be taken for a personal debt of the owner or captain. It becomes due, as a rule, when the vessel reaches her port of destination, although its terms may be varied. A large tale of interest may be taken on the money advanced because the security for the money so advanced is the vessel and cargo. If these are lost, and there is no insurance, the bond has no value, for the owner and captain are not personally responsible for it. When the owner of the bond attempts to enforce it, he must show that it was taken for money used for the benefit of the vessel. As vessels are often disabled on the high seas, and need repairs, and food supplies in foreign ports, the only method in the olden time of obtaining supplies or of making the necessary repairs, was by the execution of a bottomry bond. At the present time, this is generally un-

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**We Know By Experience**

Wise men use the experience of others and make it their own. Those who have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla are the ones who are competent to speak of its merits. The testimonials of cures by Hood's constitute a vast mass of testimony which proves the power of this medicine to cure a great variety of diseases. These cures often seem marvelous, yet they are perfectly natural and are easily explained. They are the necessary result of purifying and enriching the blood. "I have been troubled with scrofula all my life, and it effected my eyes so that I was obliged to remain in a dark room. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Now my eyes are so strong that the light never troubles me, and my health is good." MRS. CARBIE WILKES, Lompoc, Cal.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
Is the One True Blood Purifier. Price \$1.

**Hood's Pills** easy to take, easy to buy, easy to operate. 25c.

necessary, because in the largest number of foreign ports, the owners can be reached by cable telegram, and the money can be provided for by telegraphic order.

**PROTECTING EQUAL RIGHTS.**

The inestimable value of the Federal courts in protecting individual rights against the decrees of State courts which are influenced by local sentiment is once more illustrated in Arkansas. The State court forbade the owners of a coal mine to import negro labor in order to meet a strike. The State court was influenced by its environment. The Federal court over-turned this decision, and declared that all citizens of the United States were entitled to equal protection, and that the negro, if not within the class who are forbidden to move about by police regulations, may pass freely from one State to another. The principle involved will, in the future, be hotly discussed here, when the labor element becomes compact and well organized.

**ARRESTING THE SALE OF LANDS.**

The correspondence between the Hawaiian Government and the Executive in Washington is published in another column. It should be read with much care, as it indicates the reasons why the Hawaiian Government, continued after annexation to sell public lands. The government was anxious to avoid mistakes, and its first letter was forwarded to Washington before actual annexation took place. Those who will read the correspondence will see the reasons why the government continued to administer the laws as they existed before annexation took place. The subject is an important one, and should be carefully considered.

**THE PLAGUE.**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The plague has appeared in the Russian province of Astrakhan in a new and alarming form, according to a report to the State Department from Consul Heenan at Odessa. He says that it takes the form of a most malignant and fatal pneumonia, yet, according to diagnosis, is but an obscure manifestation of the true bubonic plague.

**BUENOS AYRES, Sept. 19.**—Many cases of genuine bubonic plague have been found at Asuncion, Paraguay. Thirty deaths have occurred since September 10.

**HIS COSTUME TOO SHORT.**

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The Duke of Manchester has created considerable talk and some scandal by appearing at Mrs. Hughes-Hallett's fancy dress ball at Dinard in an abbreviated bathing suit.

**NINE DIE IN AN EXPLOSION.**

BERLIN, Sept. 18.—Nine men were suffocated as the result of an explosion which occurred in a coal mine at Redan, Prussia, today.

**MEXICO'S ORIENTAL LINE.**

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 19.—Efforts are being made with prospects of success to have direct steamship connection between Mexican ports and Japan and the Philippines.

**AMBULANCES FOR TRANSVAAL.**

TOLEDO (O.), Sept. 17.—The Milburn Wagon Works is in receipt of a large order for wagons and ambulances for the British Government, to be sent to the Transvaal in all haste.

**GRANT ALLEN BETTER.**

LONDON, Sept. 19.—Grant Allen, the author, who has been in ill health for some time past, is now slightly easier. The nature of his illness is still undefined.

**SERIOUS FIRE AT CALLAO.**

LIMA, Sept. 16.—At 1 a. m. today a serious conflagration broke out at Callao. It was only subdued at 8 a. m. Many buildings were destroyed and very great losses were sustained.

**FLORENCE MARRYAT DYING.**

LONDON, Sept. 19.—Florence Maryat (Mrs. Francis Lean), the novelist, is dying at Brighton, England.

**SALICYLIC ACID**

**Board of Health Orders Notices Served.**

Dealers in Certain Brands of Canned Must Stop Their Sale or be Prosecuted.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday the following circular was approved and copies ordered served on all dealers handling any of the goods specified:

Salicylic acid has been declared by the Board of Health to be a deleterious substance when mixed with any article of food or drink, and as such injurious to health. The sale of any article of food or drink containing salicylic acid is prohibited.

The brands of tomato catsup or ketchup and bottled beers named in the following schedules contain salicylic acid, and the sale of such after date of this notice will render you liable to prosecution under Act 34, Session Laws of 1899.

**CHARLES WILCOX,**  
Secretary Board of Health.

**SCHEDULE A—TOMATO CATSUP OR KETCHUP.**

Crown Tomato Ketchup, Pacific Vinegar & Pickle Works, San Francisco; Sunnyside Tomato Ketchup, Tip-top Ketchup Co., Cincinnati; Tomato Catsup, Cutting Packing Co., San Francisco; Snider's Home-made Catsup, T. A. Snider Preserve Co., Cincinnati; Melrose Tomato Ketchup, William Peck & Co., San Francisco; Maltese Cross Tomato Catsup, —, Connoisseur Tomato Ketchup, Anderson Preserve Co., Camden, N. J.; Fisher Packing Co.'s Catsup, Fisher Packing Co., San Francisco; Blue Label Ketchup, Curtice Bros. Co., Rochester; Sonoma Ketchup, Sonoma Preserve Co., Petaluma, Cal.; New Process Tomato Catsup, Lievre Fricke & Co., San Francisco; Sweet Catsup, Rosebud Brand, Lewis Packing Co., San Francisco; Tomato Catsup, Lewis Packing Co., San Francisco; Faust's Oyster Cocktail Catsup, Dodson Braun Mfg. Co., St. Louis; Bar Harbor Tomato Ketchup, —, Centaur Tomato Ketchup, Pacific Vinegar & Pickle Works, San Francisco.

**SCHEDULE B—BOTTLED BEERS.**

Pilsner Export, Buffalo Brewing Co., Sacramento; Enterprise Lager Beer, Enterprise Brewing Co., San Francisco; Milwaukee Pilsner, Enterprise Brewing Co., San Francisco.

**THE THIRTY-FIRST.**

The Entire Regiment is Quarantined.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 20.—The entire Thirty-first Infantry was sent to the quarantine camp of detention at Angel Island Tuesday, so that any faint possibility there might be of smallpox spreading through the camp at the Presidio would be obviated. Company M, the company in which the suspected case was found, was sent to Angel Island last night, and to make assurance doubly sure, General Shafter ordered the entire regiment there this morning. Colonel Freeman sent them over on the MacDowell during the course of the day. The Thirty-third Infantry arrived at the Presidio today. Some of them got in late last night, some this morning, and the rest this afternoon. The regiment was organized at San Antonio, Texas, by Colonel Luther B. Hale. The field and staff officers are Lieutenant Colonel John J. Brewster, Major John A. Logan, Jr., Captain James Burroughs, adjutant, and Captain Ashburn, quartermaster. Major Logan is a son of General Logan, and has quite a remarkable career of his own. He was appointed from civil life to the volunteer army in the Spanish-American war, and served as assistant adjutant general on General Dater's brigade. The other two majors of the regiment are in the Philippines.

The Thirty-third is a regiment of cowboys. Nearly 700 of them are Texans, men of brawn and muscle and tremendous size. Two hundred are from Indian Territory, and there are several Indians among the number. In spite of their warlike aspect and great physical girth, they distinguished themselves by behaving well on the train. There was not a single disturbance en route.

Forty or 50 per cent of the men have seen service before, and there are fully 100 ex-regulars in the service. In the rifle practice on the target range at Fort Clark the Thirty-third made the finest score that has ever been made on the range. They want to go to Manila immediately, and are impatient of even a moment's delay.

**Another Lawyer.**

Samuel Scoville Paschal of Washington, D. C., has been admitted to practice law in all the Courts of Hawaii. He was educated at Harvard and has the degree of Bachelor of Laws from the University of Washington. His certificate of good moral character is signed by A. R. Judd, Jr., who has known him two months.

**Telephone Matters.**

Part of the new outfit for the Mutual Telephone Company came by the Australia, and the balance, including the operating board, is promised early next month. The cross connecting board is here, the new operating board is quite ready, and as soon as the board comes off the steamer, work in fitting it up will commence.



## THE GERMAN ARMY

### Annual Maneuvers Marred by Heavy Rain.

Kaiser's Cavalry Charge Spectacular, but Would Have Been Fatal in War—Value of Automobiles.

BERLIN, Sept. 16.—The army maneuvers this year are regarded as a mediocre success, owing to various causes, chiefly unfavorable weather. During the four days of sham warfare in South Germany it rained in torrents. For one entire day the operations had to be suspended and the Emperor modified the plan of campaign accordingly. The roads part of the time were simply impassable, and the condition of the troops was indescribable, though most of them fought sheltered and the commissariat acquitted itself excellently. The maneuvers ended earlier than anticipated, because of the intended visit of the Czar to Potsdam on Thursday, which was subsequently abandoned. Thus Emperor William had his preparations for this important visit for nothing.

Aside from these untoward circumstances other features aroused serious criticism of the military value of these big maneuvers in which three army corps, numbering 90,000 men, participated. The troops marched well, infantry covering, in spite of the roads being often knee deep in mud, from twenty to forty kilometers daily. But some of the commanders made some egregious blunders. General von Falkenhausen, commanding the Thirteenth Corps, got separated from the Fourteenth and the plan of campaign had to be licked into shape for the following morning.

The Emperor's dashing charge at the head of two cavalry divisions on Wednesday was a fine sight. But all the experts present agreed that such a charge in actual war and under the same conditions would have led to the complete annihilation of the whole cavalry. There was, however, the remarkable fact that the physical condition and morale of the troops on both sides remained in good shape, in spite of the weather. Only a few cases of serious illness were reported.

Experts assert that the new field artillery and automobiles were both found to be easily transportable. Automobiles henceforth will be regularly used in army transportation. Some automobiles made during the night and over unknown roads from fifty to seventy miles without breaking down.

Perhaps the most interesting feature of the maneuvers was that the Fifteenth Corps, mainly recruited in Alsace, fraternized freely with the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Corps, who were from other parts of the empire.

The reorganization of the artillery begins to go into effect October 1. By the reorganization the number of field artillery regiments is increased from forty-eight to ninety-four, the effectiveness of the regiments being reduced while the batteries are increased from 494 to 594. The expense is over \$6,000,000 marks, with 12,000,000 marks annually in addition. The reorganization will be fully completed by 1901.

### IS CAPTAIN SMITH.

Captain Paul Smith of the Fortieth Infantry, U.S.V., certainly deserves congratulations for probably one of the quickest promotions known to the War Department.

On August 23, according to an official note forwarded to the Hawaiian Government through Minister Sewall from the State Department, Paul Smith of Honolulu had been appointed to a first lieutenant in the Fortieth Infantry, U.S.V., and according to advice and official papers received by Paul Smith through Major Mills the former was appointed to be captain in the Fortieth. Thus Smith was promoted from a first lieutenant to be captain, which rank he now holds.

The following is a copy of the document of most recent date received in regard to the appointment.

L. R. 8065, D. C. 1899.—Telegram. Washington, D. C., August 30.—General Shafter, San Francisco, Cal.: Captain Paul Smith, National Guard Hawaii, appointed captain Fortieth Infantry Volunteers. Have him accept and wire this office.

W. H. CARTER, Assistant Adjutant General.

Headquarters Department of California, San Francisco, Aug. 30, 1899. Official copy respectfully furnished for the information and guidance of Captain Paul Smith, National Guard of the Hawaiian Islands, through the commanding officer, Camp McKinley, H. I.

By command of Major General Shafter.

J. B. BABCOCK, Assistant Adjutant General.

Captain Smith forwarded an acceptance by the steamer Coptic, September 12. He expects to receive by the next steamer orders to report to his regiment in the States.

The explanation of Captain Smith's promotion lies in the fact that the letter of recommendation written by Senator Clark, who was lately in Honolulu, to President McKinley reached the War Department a day later than the documents and recommendations favorable to Smith forwarded from the Hawaiian Government.

### The Goats Are Here.

An amused crowd watched the unloading of 106 head of "Nanny" and "Billy" goats from the docks of the Ceylon, yesterday afternoon. The animals showed their appreciation of land by scrambling over lumber piles

and cowering about until they found delicacies in the shape of ropes, tin cans and papers to eat. The entire lot except two came from Texas. About half of the lot were immediately taken aboard the James Makee, as they were ordered by German families on Kauai.

### Hawaiians at Omaha.

J. J. Egan, a prominent business man from Honolulu, is at the exposition, calling upon Mr. Logan and Mr. Towse of the Hawaiian exhibit. Mr. Egan was formerly extensively engaged in the mercantile business in Honolulu, but recently sold out his interests, and is now traveling for pleasure. Next week Rev. C. M. Hyde, D.D., president of the North Pacific Missionary Institute in Honolulu, will make the exposition a visit. This institute is where native preachers are fitted for work. Rev. Mr. Hyde is a very prominent preacher and educator in the islands, and will stop over for a few days with his wife to see the white city.—Omaha Bee.

## THE GEO. W. ELDER

### Another Transport for Manila.

She Has About Six Hundred Men of the Twenty-Seventh Regiment on Board.

The United States army transport George W. Elder docked at Fishmarket wharf at 7 o'clock last night with 42 officers and 512 men of the Twenty-seventh United States Volunteers, en route to Manila. The Elder will take on 250 tons of coal and sail for the Philippines tomorrow morning.

The Elder left the wharf at San Francisco at 5:20 o'clock on Wednesday evening, September 20, and anchored in the stream, sailing hence at 8:30 o'clock on the morning of the 21st.

The transport Tacoma, with the headquarters and band of the Twenty-ninth Regiment, sailed at 6 o'clock on Thursday, two hours ahead of the Elder, and brings the mails and newspaper files. Just outside the Heads the Tacoma was spoken by the Elder and instructions were given. Lieutenant Colonel Cummins to go ahead with the Elder and not to keep in the wake of the Tacoma, according to military usage. The Elder then forged ahead and was soon out of sight of the Tacoma. It is probable the latter transport will arrive early this morning.

The military officers on board the Elder are: Lieutenant Colonel A. S. Cummins, Major C. D. V. Hunt, Captain and Assistant Surgeon Wm. Bowen, First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon L. K. Graves, Acting Assistant Surgeon J. S. White, Captains Howard Atkinson, D. T. E. Casteel, Wm. B. Gracie, Charles Becht, First Lieutenant J. E. Garyot, Z. F. Collett, adjutant; E. S. Hartshorn, adjutant; James G. Hanna, C. J. Bailey, O. D. Weed, Edward O'Flaherty, Second Lieutenant L. S. Munford, John Oliver, George A. Vernon, A. McCoy, Jos. Lecor.

The following civilian clerks for the quartermaster's department at Manila are on board: Messrs. Williamson, Redding, McCabe, Berry and Dillon.

The transport Grant was to sail from San Francisco last Friday, stopping at Honolulu. The troops which were intended for this vessel were quarantined owing to some cases of smallpox among the men, but it was not thought when the Tacoma sailed that there would be any delay in sending others in their place. This is the first trip of the Elder as a transport. She has been for many years in the Portland-Alaska trade and belongs to the Oregon Railway & Navigation Co., now being chartered by the United States Government. She is 1,224 tons and was built by Roach & Sons at Chester, Pa., in 1884. She is in splendid condition yet and made a good run down without any accident. Smooth weather was encountered the entire voyage.

The officers of the Elder are: Captain E. D. Parsons, First Officer F. S. Meady, Second Officer S. A. Kidston, Third Officer J. Murphy, Purser J. H. O'Neill, Steward J. V. Knights, Chief Engineer E. P. Houghton, Second Engineer J. J. Dykeman.

### Luau Last Night

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. R. Carter gave a luau last evening at Sweet Home, in honor of Mrs. Galt. The table was spread under one of the large trees on the premises and was illuminated with electric lights.

The names of the guests are: Mr. and Mrs. Galt, Mr. and Mrs. Ballou, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Adams, Miss Lucy Adams, Miss R. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Paschel, Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Wilder, Mrs. A. F. Judd, Jr., Mrs. H. Meyer, Miss White, Mr. and Mrs. Craft, Mrs. Emily Judd, Mr. Arthur Wilder, Mr. A. L. C. Atkinson, Mr. B. L. More, Mr. Irwin and Mr. Limaikaika.

### WILLIAM IN SWEDEN

MALMO, Sweden, Sept. 20.—Emperor William landed here this morning. The Crown Prince of Sweden and a number of dignitaries received His Majesty, and the party proceeded to the Sogebolm estate, where the Emperor will remain until Friday.

## RELIEF DETAINED

### Pending Investigation of Her Safety.

Decks Are Too High and Coal Room Too Small—Had Narrow Escape on Her Last Voyage.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 19.—The hospital ship Relief did not sail yesterday for Manila, and there is a possibility that she may never be allowed to leave this port on an ocean voyage until her high decks are cut down and her coal bunkers enlarged. At any rate, she will not sail in the service of the Government until her seaworthiness has been passed upon by a board of survey which General Shafter has been ordered to appoint.

There seems to have been some conflict between the medical department and the quartermaster's department at Washington in the matter of the sending back of the Relief. Surgeon General Sternberg ordered her departure with her regular staff and about 125 others of the medical department and hospital corps, who were to be taken over merely as passengers. September 16 had been set some weeks ago as the day on which the Relief should set out. About ten days ago Inspectors of Hulls and Boilers Bolles and Bulger, condemned the vessel as a carrier of passengers across the Pacific. General Sternberg would have disregarded the ruling of these local inspectors.

Colonel Long, the depot quartermaster here, from whom the master of the vessel takes his orders, was not satisfied to let the Relief proceed until he had had an investigation of her condition made for himself. The result of Colonel Long's investigation showed that because of her very high decks and broad exposure of cabin and superstructure the Relief might easily be lost in a typhoon, and that her small coal-carrying capacity made it impossible for her to steam in safety for any great distance at sea, especially should she encounter heavy weather. If more room were to be given to the coal, then there would not be enough for supplies. The fact was brought out that on the recent voyage of the Relief from Manila to San Francisco, via Japan and Honolulu, her bunkers were almost emptied of coal when she reached Honolulu, though she had experienced the best of weather. Had she lost time through storms she now would be undoubtedly at the bottom of the Pacific with the hundreds of soldiers who came over on her.

It did not satisfy Colonel Long and his superior quartermaster, General Ludington, in Washington, to be told that if the vessel coasted at Guam as well as at Honolulu she could make the passage in safety. He refused to order her departure, whereupon General Sternberg appealed to the Secretary of War, who yesterday ordered a careful consideration of the failings of the Relief by an expert board of officers.

### SUCCESSOR TO PAUNCEFOTE

LONDON, Sept. 16.—Commenting upon the difficulty experienced in finding a successor as Ambassador to Washington to Lord Paunceforte, a weekly paper says it is more than likely that Sir Thomas Henry Manderson, K. C. G., Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs since 1884, will receive the appointment to Washington as a reward for his long service in the Permanent Under-Secretaryship.

### TRANSPORTS REACH MANILA.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—General Otis has informed the War Department of the arrival at Manila of the transport Ohio, with the men from the wrecked transport Morgan City. She left two sick men at Nagasaki. The City of Sydney also reached Manila today. There were no deaths during the voyage, but one man deserted at Nagasaki.

### HURRICANE SWEEPS NEWFOUNDLAND.

ST. JOHNS (N. B.), Sept. 16.—A violent hurricane swept this section of Newfoundland last night. Four fishing boats were driven off the St. John's coast and three men and a woman drowned. It is feared that there has been much damage and probably loss of life at more distant points.

### THREATENED BY A FAMINE

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The Daily Mail publishes the following dispatch from Bombay: It is doubtful if a famine can be avoided in the Gutterat, the Kathiawar and the southwest section of Sindh. Speaking generally, the famine will be restricted to a small portion of the country, but a serious scarcity is probable in large areas of Western India.

### NO AID FROM GERMANY

BERLIN, Sept. 18.—The Associated Press learns authoritatively that the German Government has emphatically informed President Krueger to war.

BERLIN, Sept. 16.—A message from Kisooban announces the arrival there yesterday of Prince Henry of Prussia and the German squadron in Chinese waters.

## From Childhood

### To Motherhood

Took it as a Child: Now gives it to her own Children.

Mrs. Mabel Buntin of Brisbane, Queensland, has had the following unusual and delightful experience:

"From infancy I was weak and delicate and grew to be anything but a robust child. I suffered from debility, no appetite, the usual consequence of such complaint. But my parents hearing of the health restoring properties of

## AYER'S Sarsaparilla

procured some for me and I am happy to say that after having taken two bottles I regained health, vigor and good appetite and have been troubled ever since. I am now married and have a family of my own, and still strong and well, and can recommend Ayer's Sarsaparilla as a good family medicine. For constipation take Dr. Ayer's Pills. It promptly relieves and cures. Take it with Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla and you will find it a most effective remedy.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

### LOCAL BREVITIES.

Sugar 4%.

Hon. H. M. Sewall is receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter.

Captain Wm. Matson of the Hilo line of sailing vessels came down on the Australia.

Captain Cameron of the Claudine and his wife have returned from the Mainland.

The Board of Health calls for tenders for beef cattle for supplying the Leper Settlement at Molokai.

The Bureau of Agriculture received a quantity of new seeds from Washington by the Australia.

Gus. Schuman received an extra fine line of nice, stylish phaetons and roomy surreys by the Alden Besse.

Out of a total of 35 matches played, the Australian cricketers in England won 16 and lost 8, 16 having been drawn.

Miss Ethel Chamberlain, who arrived from the Coast by the Ribbet, has come on a visit to her sister, Mrs. R. B. Mead.

With the Rio de Janeiro, City of Peking and China chartered for transport the local steamship timetables will need fixing up again.

Henry Waterhouse & Co. have resigned the agency of the British American Steamship Line. M. J. Bissell has been appointed agent.

Miss Laura Duncan, former principal of the Pohukaina School, of Honolulu, has been elected to a position in the Los Angeles city schools.

The Misses Fullerton-Smith, who have been the guests of the Bishop of Honolulu and Mrs. Willis the past two weeks, left on the Aorangi for England.

It is reported that the Maunaloa Sugar Co. have placed an order for a 50-foot steam launch to ply between the plantation and Maui and Molokai ports.

Following are the latest San Francisco stock quotations of the 20th: Hana 14 1/2 @ 15, Hawaiian Commercial 88 1/2, Hutchinson 29 @ 30 1/2, Kilanea 29, Makawili 50, Onomea 39, Paauhau 37 1/2 @ 37 1/2, Oceanic S. S. Co. 89.

The Executive Council yesterday gave a hearing to the representatives of the two Hilo railways and the Waialeale plantation and waterfront matters at Hilo were fixed up to the satisfaction of all parties concerned.

Contractor Arthur Harrison is doing good work on the big annex to the Bishop Museum. The slate roof was completed yesterday and the plastering of the interior walls commenced. Very few people have any idea of the magnitude of this building.

## Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co. AND Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

### FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.

COPTIC . . . . . OCT. 6  
AMERICA MARU . . . . . OCT. 12  
CITY OF PEKING . . . . . OCT. 21  
GAELIC . . . . . OCT. 21  
HONGKONG MARU . . . . . NOV. 8

### FOR SAN FRANCISCO:

GAELIC . . . . . OCT. 7  
HONGKONG MARU . . . . . OCT. 14  
CHINA . . . . . OCT. 21  
DORIC . . . . . OCT. 21  
NIPPON MARU . . . . . NOV. 11  
RIO DE JANEIRO . . . . . NOV. 17

For general information apply to

H. HACKFELD & Co., Ltd. Agents.

## The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered The Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in . . . . .

NICKLE, SILVER, GOLD FILLED AND SOLID GOLD.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach you right.

ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN BOX 342.

## Wilder's Steamship Company—LIMITED.

### TIME TABLE S. S. KINAU,

Freeman, Master. MOLOKAI, MAUI, HAWAII. NOTICE—CHANGE IN SAILING OF STEAMER KINAU.

Commencing on or about October 2nd, next, the steamer Kinau will sail for Kaunakakai, Lahaina, Maalea Bay, Kihl, Makena, Kawaihae, Mahukona, Laupahoehoe and Hilo, as follows:

Leaving Honolulu at 1 p. m. on Mondays, Fridays and Wednesdays, arriving at Hilo the following afternoons.

Leaving Hilo at 2 p. m. on Wednesdays, Mondays and Fridays, arriving at Honolulu the following evening.

Freight will be received at Honolulu at the Kinau wharf on the day previous to sailing and on sailing days up to 12 m., for Makena, Kawaihae, Hilo, Papahou, Pepeekeo and Honouliuli.

Freights for Lahaina, Kihl and Mahukona and from Kawaihae and Makena will be taken by the steamer Kilauea Hou, sailing from Honolulu on Mondays at 5 p. m. The Kinau will not take freight for ports other than those indicated above.

### S. S. CLAUDINE, CAMERON, Master.

Will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 5 p. m., touching at Lahaina, Kailua, Nahu, Hana, Hamoa and Kilauea, Maui. Returning, touches at above named ports, arriving at Honolulu Sunday mornings. Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

### S. S. LEHUA, BINNETT, Master.

Sails every Monday for Kaunakakai, Kamalo, Maunaloa, Kapaepapa, Lahaina, Honouliuli, Olowalu. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Saturday mornings.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the Landings to receive their Freight; this company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live Stock received only at owner's risk.

This Company will not be responsible for Money or Valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of Purser.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent. The Company will not be liable for loss of, or injury to, or delay in the delivery of baggage or personal effects of the passenger beyond the amount of \$100.00, unless the value of the same be declared, at or before the issue of the ticket, and freight is paid thereon.

All employees of the Company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the Company and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the pursers of the Company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt, it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

C. L. WIGHT, President.

S. B. ROSE, Secretary.

CAPT. T. K. CLARKE, Port Supt.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Water Closets, Sinks, Hot Water Tanks, Radiators, Tile and General Supplies.

Write for our estimate on anything you need. We buy all material at "Wholesale" prices. "Trustees" and "Assignees" Sales. Our Prices are One-Half of Others. Write for free Catalogue No. 12 on all kinds of merchandise.

CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO. 35th and Iron Sts., CHICAGO.

Read the Daily Advertiser.



## MANILA MATTERS

### Signs of Weakening in the Insurgents.

Assign Davidson's Work on the Gunboat  
Paraguay Commenced—Death of  
Colonel Miley.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—A cable to the Sun from Manila says: Two insurgent majors entered the American lines yesterday under a flag of truce. They visited General MacArthur and offered to release sixteen American prisoners, including Lieutenant Gilmore and his men from the gunboat Yorktown, who were captured at Baler on April 12 last. In return they merely asked permission to send these prisoners through the lines, accompanied by Filipinos, who desire to confer with General Otis. The request was granted and the insurgent officers returned to their lines this morning after promising that the prisoners would be released in a few days. No mention was made of an exchange of prisoners, and the insurgents are evidently desirous of showing their magnanimity. General Otis has consistently followed the policy of releasing Filipino prisoners of war, retaining only their arms.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Secretary Root today received a cablegram from General Otis that seemed to indicate a weakening on the part of the insurgents in Luzon. It contained a proffer to deliver the American prisoners who have been for so many months in the hands of the insurgents, and also sought permission to parley with General Otis.

This cablegram was at once taken by Secretary Root to the Cabinet meeting and formed the main topic for discussion at the beginning of the Cabinet session. However, upon reading the message carefully its apparent importance seemed to diminish.

It is pointed out as a noticeable fact that Aguinaldo's name does not appear in General Otis' dispatch, and though this may not be of great significance, still, among some of the army officials it is surmised that there are serious dissensions among the insurgents, and that perhaps some of the discordant elements are acting on their own responsibility. The text of the dispatch follows:

"MANILA, Sept. 19.—Adjutant General, Washington: MacArthur reports from Angeles visit of two insurgent officers with request for permission to send into our lines American prisoners and to send to Manila prominent insurgent general officer for conference. The requested interview granted and the insurgent officers at Angeles return north this morning with the information.

OTIS.

It is supposed that the prisoners referred to are Lieutenant Gilmore and party of the cruiser Yorktown, as these are the only Americans in the hands of the rebels, unless the Filipinos have captured a few privates who from time to time have been reported missing.

Alluding to General Otis' dispatch regarding a conference with the insurgents, three of the Cabinet members, after the meeting, expressed their opinion that too much significance should not be attached to Aguinaldo's proposal.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The Navy Department has received the following cablegram from Admiral Watson, dated Manila, Sept. 18:

"Davidson, on the Paraguay, had a sharp engagement on the 14th at San Fabian, Lingayen Gulf, with about 300 insurgents heavily intrenched at a distance of from 1,100 to 700 yards. The insurgents fled. Their fire was weak and ineffective. On the Paraguay there were no casualties. The senior commander Davidson."

The Paraguay is one of the little gunboats turned over to the army by Admiral Watson, and Davidson, the commander, is a young ensign. The scene of the battle was on the north coast of Luzon, off the port which forms the northern terminus of the railroad.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Lieutenant Colonel John D. Miley, inspector general of volunteers, died today at Manila. The information reached the War Department in a cablegram from General Otis. His death was due to cerebral meningitis, attendant on typhoid fever. Colonel Miley's rank in the regular army was first lieutenant of the Second Artillery.

### COURT NOTES

In the equity suit of the Trustees of the Bishop Estate against the Dowsett heirs, Elizabeth J. Parker, one of the defendants, has filed a notice of acceptance with an authorization to Henry Holmes to appear and file such answer or consent to such decrees as he may see fit.

In the suit of W. H. Pain and Paul Neumann vs. Cecil Brown trustee et al a joinder in demurrer has been filed by the plaintiffs.

In the equity suit of Hawaiian Land Co., Ltd., vs. H. F. Gibbs, a bill for injunction Deputy Marshal Chillingworth makes return of service of summons and order to show cause why the temporary injunction prayed for should not be issued.

Rosalie Weir has filed a bill for divorce from A. K. Weir. The parties were married in San Francisco in March, 1871, and last lived together as man and wife in this city. There are four children, all of whom are of age except Andrew, aged 17, now serving

with the United States Army in the Philippines. Neglect to provide for the libellant, and also extreme cruelty are the grounds alleged. Service of summons has been made on the libellee who resides at Paauhau, Hamakua, Hawaii.

In the case of J. H. Soper and E. S. Valentine vs. B. F. Dillingham and the Waiakua Agricultural Co., plaintiff's brief in reply has been filed.

W. F. Allen and Samuel Parker, executors of the estate of John P. Parker, have filed their final account and the usual petition for allowance of accounts and discharge. They charge themselves with \$574.46, and ask to be allowed \$122.66, leaving a balance of \$451.80 in their hands.

### FRANCHISE REFUSED.

MELBOURNE, Sept. 16.—In the Legislative Assembly of Victoria today the Postmaster General, J. G. Duffy, announced that he had refused permission to the Eastern Extension Company to lay an alternative cable pending consultation with Great Britain, Canada and others concerned in the Pacific cable project.

## DEATH FROM FALL

### A Native Woman Falls Down Flight of Stairs.

Five Persons in the House in the Time of Accident—Inquest to be Held.

(From Wednesday's Daily)

Last night at 12 o'clock W. C. Lounsbury, on returning where he rooms, found his landlady a native woman, known as Emily Baily, dead at the foot of a stairway. The body was lying head downward in a pool of blood and life had, from all appearances, been extinct for over an hour.

The woman who met so untimely a death was aged about 52 years. She lived on School street near Rice's stables, where the accident occurred last night, ending in her death. W. C. Lounsbury and W. Richards occupied a room in the upper story of the house. Lounsbury had been out late last night and discovered the woman lying dead on returning to his room at about 12 o'clock. He gives the following version of the affair.

"I had been out to the Orpheum and around town and did not get home until late. Emily's house is of two stories and has a single stairway leading down into the dining-room, which is also used as a bedroom. The stairway is very steep. When I got home I found Emily dead at the foot of the stairway with feet up and head down. It looked to me like an accident.

"Several persons were in the house, but none of them heard the fall or knew anything about the affair until I notified them. My roommate, Richards, was too far away to hear anything, being asleep."

Lounsbury, with Richards, went immediately to the Police Station to report the death, on learning of its occurrence. Deputy Marshal Chillingworth went to the scene of the accident.

### Sydney Theater Burned.

The Tivoli theatre, Sydney, N. S. W. was totally destroyed by fire on Tuesday, 12th of September. The fire was first observed at 1 o'clock in the morning but the flames had by that time, obtained such a hold on the building that the whole force of the Fire Department could not save the building. The theatre was the property of Harry Richards who passed through Honolulu some six weeks ago en route for the United States and Europe in search of new talent, and as the theatre was most lavishly stocked with scenery and appurtenances his loss is a severe one.

### TORTURED BY YAQUIS

MAZATLAN (Mexico), Sept. 17.—Private advices from Sonoma show that Chief Tetablate of the Yaquis, who remained loyal to the Mexican Government, was seized by the rebels and cruelly tortured being stripped, slashed with knives and his body shocking mutilated, while the Yaquis danced about him taunting him and crying out: "Take your peace now you are punished for siding with the Mexican Government."

The incident indicates the character of the Mexican Indians who are as cruel as the Apaches.

### COLLAPSE OF AN ADOBE

LAS VEGAS, N. M., Sept. 17.—An adobe house five miles from Moran, N. M., collapsed last night, killing Manuel Cordova and his wife and six children. It had been raining in that vicinity for several days and the dirt roof of the house having become saturated, fell upon the inmates crushing them. Only one member of the family, a boy of 10 years, escaped being outside the house when the accident occurred.

## DREYFUS IS FREE

### Granted a Pardon By the French President.

Decision of the Cabinet Excites Very Little Interest in Paris—Dreyfus' Whereabouts Unknown.

RENNES, France, Sept. 20.—Captain Alfred Dreyfus at 3 o'clock this morning left the prison here in which he had been confined since his return from Devil's Island, and proceeded to Vern, where he took a train bound for Nantes. His departure was completely unnoticed.

M. Vigule, Chief of the Secret Service, and M. Dureau arrived at the prison after midnight, bringing the Minister of War's order for the release of Dreyfus. The latter walked from the prison to the Boulevard la Enne, where he entered a waiting carriage and was driven to the Vern station, outside the town. Matthieu Dreyfus met him at the train and accompanied him to Nantes.

The carriage which had been waiting was the same vehicle which took Dreyfus to his prison when he returned from Devil's Island. Dreyfus got in opposite the house where Maitre Labori had stayed previous to the attempt upon his life, alighted about 500 yards from the station and walked in regardless of the drizzling rain. The Nantes train came in just as he arrived. Alfred and Matthieu Dreyfus quickly took their seats and the train went out of Rennes, bearing Dreyfus away a free man.

While this dramatic turn in the Dreyfus drama was taking place all Rennes slept and the departure of the famous prisoner of Devil's Island was no more noticed than that of an ordinary traveler.

A small crowd of people had waited at the prison until midnight, expecting the release of Dreyfus, but it then dispersed, thinking it was too late for Dreyfus to leave.

Mme. Dreyfus left Rennes at noon, accompanied by her father and friends.

PARIS, Sept. 19.—Captain Dreyfus, who for five long years has been a prisoner, will soon go free if he has not been released already. The Council of Ministers granted him a pardon today after his appeal for revision had been withdrawn.

The decision of the Cabinet to pardon Dreyfus created less interest in Paris than would the result of a big horse race. In fact, it may be said that it caused no excitement whatever. There was no rioting on the boulevards. In front of the offices of the Libre Parole, where a crowd usually assembles in the evening to gaze upon the huge colored transparencies outside the windows of the leading anti-Semitic organ, there was not the slightest gathering or the faintest sign of demonstration either for or against Dreyfus.

One would think that the fire of the Dreyfus agitation had burned itself out. The anti-Dreyfusard evening papers tried to infuse interest into the Government's action by a rabid attack upon President Loubet, but their efforts were futile. The peaceful crowds that filled the tables in front of the cafes, sipping their after-dinner coffee, looked at the newsboys who displayed the front pages of these sheets, with their violent headlines, but utterly refused to get excited. The majority did not even discuss the matter or only made the passing remark that the decision was just as had been expected and predicted by every Parisian newspaper since the Rennes court-martial delivered its verdict.

### THE AMERICAN PRISONERS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Today's Cabinet meeting lasted longer than usual. Secretaries Hay, Gage and Long were the absentees. The cable of General Otis, informing the Secretary of War that Aguinaldo's request that one of his representatives be allowed to come through the American lines for a conference with General Otis regarding the release of American prisoners was laid before the meeting by Secretary Root and discussed at length. The question of the release of the Spanish prisoners whom Aguinaldo is reported as ready to release if transports are sent to the blockaded ports for that purpose was considered, but no action taken.

### NOT THE WISEST WAY.

It is not always best to wait until it is needed before buying a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Quite frequently the remedy is required in the very busiest season or in the night and much inconvenience and suffering must be borne before it can be obtained. It costs but a trifle as compared with its real worth and every family can well afford to keep it in their home. It is everywhere acknowledged to be the most successful medicine in the world for bowel complaints. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. I., and all druggists and dealers.

## HAWAIIAN REGISTRY.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The following proclamation has been issued: "By the President of the United States—Executive Order: In the exercise of the power conferred upon him by the joint resolution of Congress, approved by the President on July 7, 1898, entitled 'Joint Resolution to Provide for Annexing the Hawaiian Islands to the United States,' the President of the United States hereby directs that the issue of registers to vessels by the authorities of Hawaii entitling such vessels to all rights and privileges of Hawaiian vessels in the ports of nations or upon the high seas shall hereafter cease."

This puts an end to any further proceedings in these islands towards registering vessels under the Hawaiian flag.

Joseph Marsden was heard from by the Australia. He was in New York on the 7th inst., and from there was going to Chicago for several days; then on to San Francisco. He may be looked for here very shortly.

## CHINESE EMPRESS

### Fears That Her Food Has Been Poisoned.

's Seriously Ill and Li Hung Chang is Once More High in Her Favor.

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 19.—Affairs at Peking have been thrown into strange confusion, according to advices by today's mail steamer, by the sudden and dangerous illness of the Empress Dowager and the circulation of a report that Li Hung Chang had been called upon to resume his old rank and office. The Empress Dowager's illness dates from August 26 when she was suddenly attacked with violent vomiting, the fear being entertained that her food had been poisoned. The Imperial physicians declined to discuss this supposition, and three days later their royal mistress, although apparently recovered, was described by those having access to her presence as quite the reverse of her former self mentally, being weak and listless, paying little or no attention to affairs of state brought to her attention.

At the same time the announcement was made that the resignation of Viceroy Liu of Nanking had been accepted, Viceroy Yu Lu of Tien-tsin, a pronounced Li Hung Chang man, succeeded. The Empress Dowager had also requested Li Hung Chang to resume his old post at Tien-tsin, despite the violent opposition of her nephew, Jung Lu, who fears that Li may deprive him of the command of the Beang land and naval forces, without which he cannot maintain his position against Prince Ching. There are some among the European students of Oriental politics on the scene who suspect that much of the Empress Dowager's illness is assumed to keep the rival factions of Jung Lu and Prince Ching from coming to blows until she has perfected another coup d'etat. The design, it is intimated, is to induce Marquis Ito to come to Peking, and that he and Li Hung Chang shall be her deputies in the government of China.

### BANNING'S VALISE.

Its Loss Entirely Due to the Mistake of a Porter.

The facts relating to the loss in the Occidental Hotel, San Francisco, of the satchel belonging to Mr. B. R. Banning, containing a large amount of securities are these:

Mr. Banning secured a room in the Occidental Hotel, and his baggage consisting of four pieces was taken to his room in his presence and the room was locked. The room had just been vacated by the purser of the Nippon Maru, and it was entirely empty when taken by Mr. Banning. It seems that another porter, being asked to take the purser's baggage went to the room, and not knowing that it was occupied by a new guest, took the four parcels belonging to Mr. Banning, believing them to belong to the purser. These were sent to the purser on the Nippon Maru. When Mr. Banning discovered the loss, search was at once made, and the mistake of the porter was discovered. None of the securities contained in the parcels were negotiable.

### NEW COLORS FOR GORDONS.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The Prince of Wales in presenting new colors to the Gordon Highlanders at Brackley, Scotland today, referred to the capture of Dargai Heights, in the northern part of Afghanistan, by these troops, as a memorable and splendid achievement. These and great enthusiasm the Prince said, "I trust it will be your part to carry these colors to victory."

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Doan's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.

### WOULD YOU BELIEVE

The Statement of Some One in New York Quicker Than That of Someone in Honolulu.

Supposing you had a bad back; that is one that was weak, lame or caused you hours of suffering? Sometimes you had headache, and you would feel worn out, listless and played out generally. In such condition what would you most desire? Relief and cure. So would we all and so you can if you will listen to the advice of your neighbors. You may have tried many things without success; perhaps you read of some one in New York who was cured of a similar affection and tried his remedy. The failure may have made you skeptical. What you want in way of proof is the statement of a citizen of your own town, someone you can inquire of how he found relief. Now, that's just the kind of proof we are going to give you here.

Mrs. N. Joseph lives at the corner of Liliha and King streets, this city. She states as follows: "I was troubled for seven months with a lame back, and also suffered from occasional attacks of chills. These various complaints made my condition by no means a happy one, so that I much desired some remedy which would bring relief. This I found in Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, some of which I obtained at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. I am pleased to say that they gave me not merely temporary but permanent relief and I have not the least hesitancy therefore in recommending Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. They are a good kidney medicine."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers at 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50. Mailed by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Gerritt P. Wilder, Sam Lederer and N. S. Sachs and wife returned by the Australia.

## Down Again

In prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

## We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

TELEPHONE 121.

## GIVEN AWAY!

OR NEARLY SO.

# OIL! OIL! OIL!

For a few days, I will sell the famous "Nye's" Sperm Oil at 1 Cent a bottle

Will Not Gum Your Machine.

L. F. Prescott

Fort Street, near Hotel.

Dealer in Sewing Machines.

Castle & Cooke, LIMITED.

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR NEW England Mutual Life Insurance Co. OF BOSTON.

Fire Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.

CLARKE'S 8 41 PILLS. A warranted family cure for all kinds of complaints. Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 30 years. In boxes of 40, each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

## Nothing So Bracing

—AS—

## PURE AIR

Everyone enjoys it; your health depends upon it. You can just as well have it as your prudent neighbor. Old and young alike endorse it.

## DISINFECTINE

With the heat of summer comes the foul and disease producing air from the cesspool, vault and cellar. You must be on your guard against the accumulation of trash, garbage, etc.; it is dangerous to have around.

## INSURES

No skill is required to have the air about your home pure. The cost is trifling and effect is wonderful. Disinfectine as prepared by us will serve the purpose.

## PURE

We have it prepared in quantities to supply any or all demands. We will deliver to your home, if within the city limits, a trial bottle at 25 cents. Don't neglect to order a bottle at once.

## AIR.

Those who are familiar with the article order it by the gallon, which proves beyond all doubt that it is the proper thing.

Manufactured only by

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

SOLE AGENTS.



POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED

WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

ALL THE WORLD OVER, THE REMEDY FOR A RISKY COUGH REMEDY. Its ingredients are the most valuable in the medicinal world.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS. "I was advised to try Balsam of Aniseed; I did, and have found very great relief. It is most comforting in allaying irritation and giving strength to the voice."

JOHN, BOSTON, Mass., the eminent actor writes: "I think it an invaluable medicine for members of my profession, and have always recommended it to my brother and sister actors."

Mr. Thomas Watson, Chairman, Lincoln, October 18, 1899, writes: "Balsam of Aniseed, I have commenced on my second year in business today. I remember my mother giving me four Balsam for coughs and colds nearly every day. My chest and voice are as sound as a bell now."

COUGHS THE PHLEGM IMMEDIATELY. NIGHT COUGH QUICKLY RELIEVED. ARE TRADE MARK AS ABOVE ON EACH WRAPPER.

See the words "TRADE MARK" on each wrapper.

Refuse Imitations. Established 1824. SQUATTERS AND FARMERS WHEN ORDERING THEIR STORES SHOULD NOT GET THE TIME-SERVING COUGH REMEDY.

FOR A COUGH, POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED. FOR ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, &c.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES, CANADA, AUSTRALIA, AND THE COLONIES. Bottles 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d.

Agents for Hawaiian Islands: HOLLISTER DRUG CO., L.D. BENSON, SMITH & CO. HOBBON DRUG CO.

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Express Line of Steamers from Vancouver

Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD. Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line, Canadian Pacific Railway.



## SOLOMON'S MINES

Not Rider Haggard's but  
Those of the Great King.

Cecil Rhodes Believes the Lost  
Mines of Ophir Have Been Dis-  
covered in the Zambesi.

And King Solomon made a navy of  
ships in Ezion-Geber, which is beside  
Elath, on the shores of the Red Sea,  
in the land of Edom.

And Hiram sent in the navy his ser-  
vants, shipmen that had knowledge of  
the sea, with the servants of Solomon.

And they came to Ophir and fetched  
thence gold, 420 talents, and brought  
it to King Solomon.

And it is said further that this navy  
of Hiram came once, in three years  
with gold and silver, apes and ivory  
and peacocks.

And ever since then men have  
dreamed of the lost mines of Ophir.  
Gold and silver, ivory and apes and  
peacocks can be found in India and in  
Africa. So most students have set-  
tled on one of these two lands as con-  
taining the lost treasure houses of the  
earth. Others maintain that the land  
of Ophir was in Arabia. But Africa  
is the favorite place now, and so hard-  
headed and unvisionary a man as Ce-  
cil Rhodes believes not only that the  
mines are on that continent, but he  
has reason to feel assured that their  
location has been established almost  
exactly, at least exactly enough to  
make it possible to find them. In a  
communication which he has just  
made to the shareholders of the Char-  
tered Company he asserts that the  
ancient mines are situated on the  
southern affluents of the Zambesi river  
and that their rediscovery is under  
way of being made a fact.

Now there has just come news from  
the interior of Africa about strange  
discoveries that at least point to com-  
ing revelations of vast interest. The  
report comes from an exploring party  
under Dr. Carl Peters, and is to the  
effect that in Macomb's country,  
which is in South Zambesi—that part  
of British South Africa known under  
the general title of Rhodesia—he has  
discovered a huge mountain, on which  
there stand mighty and ancient ruins  
of a character identical with those dis-  
covered in Zimbabwe. All the indica-  
tions, according to the short report,  
are that they belonged to a settlement  
of miners and assayers, there having  
been found enough evidences of their  
work to warrant such a conclusion as  
to the profession of these forgotten in-  
habitants of inner Africa. Now it has  
been fairly well established, as far as  
theory aided by careful study and  
knowledge could do it, that the inhab-  
itants of Zimbabwe were miners who  
worked for Solomon, and as these  
newly found ruins are identical with  
them in character, they furnish addi-  
tional testimony in support of the be-  
lief that the world is on the track of  
King Solomon's famous mines at last.

In his report Dr. Peters refers to the  
old tradition that half a day's jour-  
ney from the river Mansoro is a fort  
named Massapa, and that near this is  
the "great mountain of Fura, very rich  
in gold, and there are people who say  
that this name of Fura is a corruption  
of the name Ophir." It is this  
mountain in which are Cyclopean  
ruins, according to the story. It was  
to find these ruins that Dr. Peters  
made his journey from the Zambesi;  
he concluded that the Mura is the  
Mansoro of the old maps, and he in-  
vestigated that territory.

He found ruins there, of which he  
says: "The ruin is about two miles  
distant from Inja-ka-Fura. I went to  
this ruin in the afternoon with Herr  
Gramann, and we ascended it, un-  
doubtedly the first whites who have  
done so for centuries, as Mr. Fuzey had  
only looked at it from the bottom."  
We stood in a courtyard before  
an ancient Cyclopean wall, partly fal-  
len to pieces, partly rising up to 12  
feet to 15 feet in height. With a feel-  
ing of awe stood in the midst of  
these remains of ancient very ancient,  
human activity. We discovered to-  
ward the center of the top another  
ground wall along the edge of the top  
which led me to believe a second wall  
formerly ran around the platform it-  
self. Why the old conquerors chose  
this spot for their fort is easy to see.  
The Mura touches the bottom of the  
hill, so water was handy. A second  
river we have discovered at the back  
of the ruin. I am certain we shall find  
still more of these Cyclopean build-  
ings."

With this first authentic news from  
Dr. Peters' expedition the tongues of  
the British officials who have in their  
charge the affairs of Africa have been  
loosened sufficiently for them to ac-  
knowledge that the explorer's trip is  
not in the interests of Germany, as  
his previous expeditions have been,  
but in the interests of British Africa  
pure and simple. And the big men in  
South Africa have admitted even more  
—they admit now that Dr. Peters and  
his British colleagues, among whom  
are men of the British army, have  
been directly charged with "the explo-  
ration and exploitation of the aurifer-  
ous territories on the southern afflu-  
ents of the Zambesi."

"Of course," said one of the officials  
recently, "we couldn't afford to in-  
vite ridicule by announcing in so  
many words that what we were after  
was the rediscovery and acquisition of  
the lost mines of Ophir. But that is  
what we have sent this expedition for,  
and we have every reason to believe  
that it has a fair chance to find them.  
For many years hard-headed and pros-  
aic but enterprising capitalists have  
been encouraging and helping Biblical  
scholars, antiquarians and geograph-  
ers, to puzzle out the problem of the  
territory in which these mines prob-  
ably are. And an immense mass of

testimony has been gathered, with the  
result that enough money was forth-  
coming from shrewd and unimaginative  
men to fit out this expedition. The  
world soon will hear remarkable  
news from the Zambesi."

Dr. Carl Peters started on his ex-  
pedition quietly in the end of April. At  
the time his trip was dismissed with-  
out much talk, as being merely one  
of many lesser exploring enterprises.  
His second in command is Captain  
George Silver, who commanded in the  
famous Black Watch till recently,  
when he was relieved to take part in  
the romantic quest. Many mining ex-  
perts accompany the expedition, which  
is escorted by native Somalis.

The expedition was carefully and  
lavishly equipped. The start into the  
interior was made through Portuguese  
territory, the port of Chindl being se-  
lected as the most convenient. A  
stern-wheel steamer, like those which  
were used with such good effect on the  
Nile in the Kitchener campaign, was  
used to transport the party to the up-  
per reaches of the Zambesi river,  
which were reached about a month  
ago.

## GUERIN GIVES UP

End of the Ridiculous  
Fiasco in Paris.

He Surrendered When the Police  
were Militarily Prepared to  
Storm His Residence.

PARIS, Sept. 20, 4:30 a. m.—At 4  
o'clock this morning M. Guerin prom-  
ised to surrender.

Precisely at the hour appointed a  
captain of the Municipal Guards  
rapped at the door of Fort Chabrol.  
There was a moment of expectation  
and then the door opened. M. Guerin  
calmly presented himself, meekly sur-  
rendered, and was driven to the Po-  
lice Depot in an open cab, seated be-  
side the captain of the guards. His  
companions were allowed to go free.

Thus the six weeks' siege ended in  
sublimely ridiculous style. The night  
was well chosen by the Government,  
as the excitement over the capture of  
the fort would inevitably divert atten-  
tion from the pardon extended to Dreyfus. The plan was to  
attack the building and arrest Guerin  
and his band. The Government had  
given him until 4 o'clock this morning  
to surrender and had a regular army to  
assault the fort if he refused. Troops,  
Municipal Guards, mounted and on  
foot, and policemen to the number of  
nearly 1,000 were dispatched to cordon  
all the streets.

The majority of the crowd were at  
the opposite end of the street, from  
which M. Guerin and his companions  
were driven away, and the first in-  
formation these sightseers had that Fort  
Chabrol had surrendered was the  
withdrawal of the troops and guards.  
The exclamation was heard on all  
sides: "Why they have surrendered  
like sheep. What a fiasco!" and the  
crowd, cheated out of the anticipated  
storming of the fort by fire and water,  
dispersed, laughing at the expense of  
the Government which had taken six  
weeks to accomplish what, with a lit-  
tle determination, might have been  
done the first day, and exchanging sar-  
casm comment on the chicken-hearted  
conduct of M. Guerin and his garrison,  
who they had fondly hoped would  
make a spirited resistance.

The Aztec is Here.  
The United States Army Transport  
Aztec with 366 horses for the army of  
the Philippines is at Pacific Mail wharf  
from San Francisco having arrived at  
day break yesterday morning.

The horses that were on board were  
all taken ashore immediately. Many  
of them are suffering severely from  
distemper and are quarantined at the  
United States government paddocks.

Lieutenant H. A. Sleviet of the 4th  
Cavalry, U. S. A., is in command; Ve-  
terinary Surgeon Batten has charge of  
the welfare of the animals and Acting  
Assistant Surgeon Andy Hall is the  
ship's doctor. Fourteen enlisted men  
of the 27th, 30th, 31st and 34th Regi-  
ments are aboard in charge of private  
horses; they will join their respective  
organizations in the Philippines. Twenty-  
eight civilian teamsters look  
after the government horses. Thirty-  
one ambulances with all the parapher-  
nalia connected therewith are among  
the vessel's cargo destined for service  
on the field. One Hospital Corps mem-  
ber, Warren Leavenworth is aboard.  
Four young stowaways were found on  
board and will be returned to San  
Francisco on the next steamer. The  
officers of the Aztec are: Captain  
Trask, First Officer Hanson, Second  
Officer Carlson, Third Officer Sulli-  
van, Chief Engineer Domingus, and  
Second Engineer Sullivan. The Aztec  
takes on some of the horses left here by  
the Leelanaw and the horses that are  
well enough out of those which arriv-  
ed yesterday. She will sail in about  
nine days for Manila.

## GOOD ENOUGH TO TAKE.

The finest quality of loaf sugar is  
used in the manufacture of Chamber-  
lain's Cough Remedy and the roots  
used in its preparation give it a flavor  
similar to that of maple syrup, making  
it very pleasant to take. As a medi-  
cine for the cure of coughs, colds, in-  
fluenza, croup and whooping cough it  
is unequalled by any other. It always  
cures, and cures quickly. For sale by  
Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale  
agents for H. I., and all druggists and  
dealers.

## THE MORGAN CITY

Her Troops Hungry on a  
Rocky Beach.

One Million Dollars in Treasure is Still on  
Board the Sunk Ship—The  
Hooker Off.

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 19.—The  
Royal Mail steamer Empress of India,  
arriving here today, was signaled as  
she passed the rocky beach at Onomi-  
chi, Japan, on which the shipwrecked  
men of the transport Morgan City are  
camped, only the masts and funnel-  
tops of their steamer being visible.  
Thus interrupting the voyage of a lin-  
er is a serious matter, and it was a  
serious matter that occasioned it, the  
800 or more men for Philippine re-en-  
forcement finding themselves on  
shortest rations and with a prospect  
of even these stopping. Five days'  
food had been sent from Kobe, but  
there remained but one day's provi-  
sions and no sign of the promised re-  
lief steamer. The Empress gave all  
the supplies that could be spared from  
the ship's stores and anticipated that  
there would be no further hunger  
among the castaways.

No decision had at that time been  
reached as to the raising of the vessel,  
which, according to the report of the  
Japanese cruiser Yoshino, which vis-  
ited the scene immediately after the  
disaster, will be very difficult, if not  
impossible. Nor had any steps been  
taken toward the recovery of the \$1,-  
000,000 in pay money that went down  
with the ship. The point at which  
the disaster occurred is a desolate  
spot in the inland sea between Kobe  
and Nagasaki, known as Mura, near  
Onomichi, Bingo province. The cur-  
rent runs strong, and there is some  
fear of the ship being washed bare by  
the action of the water, the men hav-  
ing been successful only in removing  
their personal belongings.

Under orders from the Governor at  
Hiroshima, the Chief of the district  
police, with several inspectors and  
policemen, the heads of the village  
and doctors and nurses of the Hiroshi-  
ma Red Cross Society were promptly  
on the scene to relieve the immediate  
necessities of the unfortunate men.  
They were totally unprepared, how-  
ever, to cope with the food question for  
so numerous a body, and had not the  
Canadian Pacific steamer responded to  
their call they must have experienced  
all the tortures of acute hunger.  
The Empress also brings word from  
Manila that the United States trans-  
port Hooker, which had been on the  
rocks off Corregidor Island, had been  
floated, but that the Spanish steamer  
Espana, which had gone to the assist-  
ance of the Hooker, is now on the  
rocks herself. The Hooker's hull has  
been damaged, the full extent of her  
injuries being impossible to estimate  
until she has been docked at Hong-  
kong.

## JAPANESE EMIGRATION.

VICTORIA (B. C.), Sept. 19.—The  
wholesale migration of Japanese to the  
Hawaiian Islands, which a year or so  
ago occasioned their Government con-  
siderable alarm, has again become a  
live issue at Tokyo. According to ad-  
vices by the Empress today, agents of  
the Hawaiian plantations have been  
employed during three months past se-  
curing contract laborers through the  
main island of Japan, and the success  
of their efforts was brought forcibly  
to the notice of the Tokyo Government  
recently by the announcement that  
transportation had been arranged for  
9310 men and 1250 women, all engaged  
for plantations in the Hawaiian group.  
The agents are now hastening forward  
their shipment preparations, inasmuch  
as it is promised that keen restrictive  
measures will be introduced at the first  
assembling of the Japanese Parlia-  
ment. Of the laborers thus far engaged  
a majority are to open up new plan-  
tations now being established with  
American capital.

## DAMON AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The Ha-  
waiian Minister of Finance was at the  
Treasury Department today to consult  
officials. He said that he was on his  
way to Europe to secure immigrants  
from among the better class in North-  
ern Italy and Sweden to Hawaii, and  
inquired if any obstacle would be  
placed in the way under the United  
States immigration laws. Assistant  
Secretary Taylor told him that, as Con-  
gress had not yet extended the immi-  
gration laws to Hawaii, the Govern-  
ment could not interfere and, moreover,  
had no desire to do so, even if the class  
of immigrants secured was good.

## PRINCE DAVID AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Prince  
David Kawananakoa, a cousin of for-  
mer Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii, ar-  
rived at Washington today from Hon-  
olulu. His visit is purely personal and  
has no connection with the politics of  
the Islands. He will visit the former  
Queen, who is now a resident of  
Washington, and will go on to New  
York to the yacht races early in Octo-  
ber.

## BRITISH CRUISER AT SAN DIEGO.

SAN DIEGO, Sept. 19.—The British  
cruiser Leander, which arrived last  
night from Acapulco, will remain here  
until 9 a. m. tomorrow, sailing direct  
to Esquimaux.

# BEAUTIFUL SKIN

Hands and Hair Produced by

# Cuticura SOAP

The most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the  
world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery.  
The only preventive of pimples, blackheads, red, rough, and oily  
skin, red, rough hands with itching palms and shapeless nails,  
dry, thin, and falling hair, and simple baby blemishes, because  
the only preventive of inflammation and clogging of the PORES.

Sold throughout the world. PORTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., Boston. British  
depot: F. NEWBERRY & SONS, London. Send for "How to Cleanse, Purify, and Beautify  
the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," a book of intensely interesting matter to Ladies, post free.

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Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, & FERTILIZERS,  
NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,  
HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,  
FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC  
Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely  
from clean bone treated with acid. Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts.  
No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed  
analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent me-  
chanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market.  
The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use  
is so well known that it needs no explanation.

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CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

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# Ship Chandlery.

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We have all sizes of Manila Rope up to  
6½ in. Sisal Rope to 2 in. Wire Ropes to 4  
in. Seizing Wire, Marlin, Spun yarn, House-  
line, Hambroline, Ratline, and lots of other  
Lines even to Cod Line and Lead Lines.

All sorts of galvanized ship and boat hard-  
ware such as Cleats, Chocks, Rowlocks, Turn-  
buckles, Shackles, Ringbolts, Eyebolts, Chains  
and Anchors, Lead for keels and Trucks for  
mast heads and about everything that is needed  
between these two points

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—LIMITED.—

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AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND  
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OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND  
LIFE. Established 1836.  
Accumulated Funds .... £3,975,000.

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SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL

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The undersigned having been ap-  
pointed agents of the above company  
are prepared to insure risks against  
fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and  
on Merchandise stored therein on the  
most favorable terms. For particulars  
apply at the office of  
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts.

German Lloyd Marine Insur'ce Co

OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co

OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies  
have established a general agency here,  
and the undersigned, general agents,  
are authorized to take risks against  
the dangers of the sea at the most reason-  
able rates and on the most favor-  
able terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,  
General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea,  
River and Land Transport,  
of Dresden.

Having established an agency at  
Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands,  
the undersigned general agents are au-  
thorized to take risks against the dan-  
gers of the sea at the most reasonable  
rates and on the most favorable terms.  
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,  
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO.  
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company  
and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000  
Capital their reinsurance  
companies ..... 101,650,000

Total reichsmarks ..... 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co-  
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company  
and reserve, reichsmarks 8,890,000  
Capital their reinsurance  
companies ..... 35,000,000

Total reichsmarks ..... 43,880,000

The undersigned, general agents of  
the above two companies, for the Ha-  
waiian Islands, are prepared to insure  
Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and  
Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar  
and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the har-  
bor, against loss or damage by fire,  
on the most favorable terms.  
H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1898.

£13,950,000.

1- Authorized Capital—£2,000,000

Subscribed ..... 2,700,000

Paid up Capital ..... 687,500 0 0

2- Fire Funds ..... 5,750,000 7 11

Life and Annuity Funds ..... 10,000,000 17 11

£13,950,000 5 10

Revenue Fire Branch ..... 1,500,550 8 8

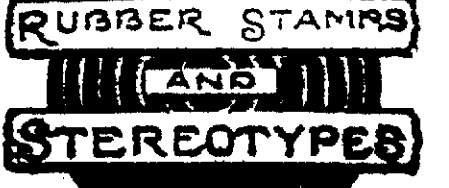
Revenue Life and Annuity ..... 1,615,262 13 3

Branches ..... £2,954,792 6 11

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life  
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